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The One Mystery.

BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

'Tis idle:—we exhaust and squander
The glittering mine of thought in vain:
All-baffled reason cannot wander
Beyond her chain.
The flood of life runs dark—dark clouds
Make lampless night around its shore:
The dead, where are they? In their shrouds—
Man knows no more.

Evoke the Ancient and the Past:
Will one illuming star arise?
Or must the film from first to last
O'erspread thine eyes?
When life, love, glory, beauty wither,
Will wisdom's page or science' chart
Map out for thee the region whither
Their shades depart?

Supposest thou the wondrous powers
To high imaginations given,
Pale types of what shall yet be ours
When earth is heaven?
When this decaying shell is cold,
O! sayst thou the soul shall climb
That magic mount she trod of old,
Ere childhood's time?

And shall the sacred pulse that thrilled,
Thrill once again to Glory's name?
And shall the conquering Love that filled
All earth with flame,
Reborn, revived, renewed, immortal,
Resume his reign in prouder might,
A sun beyond the ebon portal
Of death and night?

No more, no more. With aching brow,
And restless heart, and burning brain,
We ask the When, the Where, the How,
And ask in vain.
And all philosophy, all faith,
All earthly, all celestial lore,
Have but ONE voice, which only saith,
Endure—adore!

THE VENDETTA.

A CORSICAN STORY.

[Translated from the French of the Countess de la Rochere, for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

CHAPTER IV.

ANNUNCIATA.

Early the next morning I received a note from my friend, which contained only these words, "Tebaldo disappeared last night; we are in great trouble and anxious to see you."

Throwing a shawl over my morning dress, I hastened to the Baroness, and found her seated in the ante-chamber, a prey to inquietude, moderated only by her habitual resignation to the will of God.

"How did this happen?" I asked.

"God only knows," she said. "His spirits seemed lighter than usual yesterday; he was near me all day and told me many interesting circumstances concerning his family. I spoke to him of his duty to God, and his little sisters, to whom he had promised to be a father; he appeared to listen with pleasure, and surprised me by his sensible and straightforward replies, so much above his years. Having offered up our prayers together for his father and mother, I left him in Clarita's chamber, but the domestics insist that they saw him later walking in the garden. In short he has disappeared without leaving any trace. What do you think of it, my dear friend?"

"That we are in a very extraordinary country. Could it be possible that that child had conceived any project of revenge? Have you ever remarked that he carries a stiletto under his vest?"

"That need not alarm you, Madam," said the *femme de chambre* "almost every child in Corsica carries one from the time he is eight or ten years old. It is the custom."

"What a dreadful custom," said the Baroness, "and how uneasy every thing I hear makes me feel for this child, who interests me so strongly. What shall I say to his friends when they come to seek him? Are they not unhappy enough already."

"Do not grieve," said I, "Tebaldo is not lost, he has probably returned to Vesina to revisit the cabin where his mother expired, and to offer up his prayers over her grave."

"That is a good idea," said the Baroness joyfully, "I shall send immediately to Pietranera."

"It is useless," said an old woman in the Corsican dialect, who for some minutes had been standing on the threshold of the door.

We turned round at the sound of her voice and recognized Francesca, who supplies us with water from Cardo.

Cardo is a small town built upon an eminence about half a league from the shore; it is now in ruins. It flourished in the days when Bastia was only a fishing hamlet, then called the beach of Cardo. Its spring water is so clear and pure that it has become quite an article of commerce to the poor woman of the neighborhood. Francesca, who always supplied us with this indispensable luxury, was old and wrinkled; a coarse handkerchief was the only covering of her grey locks, except when she threw over her head the blue or black upper skirt which serves the women of the poorer class for a *mezzaro**, she wore no shoes, her clothing indicated extreme poverty, and yet the destiny of Francesca was within an ace of being brilliant indeed.

She was young and handsome in 1787, when Bernadotte, afterwards Charles John, King of Sweden, was only a simple soldier employed on the government works between Bastia and San Fiorenza; he often saw this young girl and at last asked her in marriage—but the father of Francesca refused his daughter to the poor Bernese who possessed nothing but courage and talent. Time, however, passed on and Bernadotte dictated laws to Sweden, while Francesca carried water to Cardo. We were familiar with this circumstance in her life, and we often asked ourselves if she would have been happier seated upon the throne of Sweden than leading the laborious and obscure life of a Corsican water carrier.

"Why do you say that it is useless to send to Pietranera," asked the Baroness kindly.

"Because the lad you seek is not there but in the woods yonder. I saw him pass yesterday evening on horseback, in company with Burcica, the bandit, and they stopped to drink at the fountain. I offered them some bread and milk, and a neighbor of mine filled their pockets with lupins."

"Tebaldo in the wood," cried the Baroness, "impossible! a boy of only fourteen."

"Has this Burcica a long beard, and very piercing eyes," I asked.

"Brilliant as two stars," replied Francesca "and he has also the heart of a lion, and hands of iron that never yet missed their aim."

"It is he," I cried, and I related my adventure in the wood the evening before.

The Corsican Voltigeurs† were ordered to scour the wood for Tebaldo, but they returned the next day without any tidings of him.

Clarita's health was rapidly improving, owing to the tenderness and care we lavished on her, for which the poor child expressed the liveliest gratitude. We concealed from her as long as it was possible the flight of Tebaldo, and also the death of her little sister, who had not tarried long with us, but hastened to join its mother in heaven. Three days passed without bringing us any answer from the mayor of Piovela, and the Baroness was seriously disquieted.

The first Thursday of each month the ladies of our Society were in the habit of meeting at the house of one of the members, and cutting out articles of clothing for the poor. On the Thursday after Tebaldo's flight, we were to meet in one of the Baroness' magnificent saloons. When I arrived I found about thirty ladies already assembled, chatting and laughing, yet busily plying their needles.

"I have not material enough for the sleeves, said Madame D——, holding up the calico dress she was making, "and my maid is out for the evening. I am so anxious to have it finished that I feel really annoyed."

"I will go and buy it for you," said I, "and you can have the satisfaction of finishing it this evening."

She accepted my offer with thanks, and I hastened to one of the stores, made my purchase, and was returning with my little package in my hand, when an old woman whom I knew by sight came up to me and said:

"How can a lady like you carry a bundle? Have you no servants?"

I looked at her in unaffected astonishment.

"I did not make the remark to annoy you, *carissima Signora*," she replied, "for all in our neighborhood love you too well for that; but if you wish, I will call that Genoese there; she will carry it."

"No, dame," said I laughing, "God has given me hands as well as her, and I like to use them."

"These French are a singular people," she muttered, in her own dialect; "however, she is a good lady for all that."

Hurrying homewards I perceived a young girl on horseback, followed by a little boy whom, at the first glance, I knew to be Tebaldo. I could not restrain a joyful exclamation. The boy turned, saw and recognized me, and immediately dismounting, advanced towards me.

"Where have you been, you naughty boy," said I, tapping him on the cheek; "the Baroness and I have suffered a great deal on your account."

"I am very sorry indeed, Madame, but Burcica told me he would guard against that. How is my little sister? Annunciata, this is one of the ladies who have been so kind to us."

Annunciata leaped lightly from her horse and saluted me with ease and grace. She was a beautiful girl, about twenty-five years of age, tall and elegantly formed. Her mourning dress was admirably suited to set off her lithe but firmly knit figure; her lace *mezzaro* fell over tresses darker than the raven's wing; her eyes were dark and bright; her face colorless, and resembling, in contour and expression, the noblest types of Grecian sculpture; her exquisitely chiseled mouth had a scornful expression, but her smile, revealing teeth like rows of pearls, softened a countenance which, but for it, might have seemed too stern.

"Madame," she said, addressing me with graceful self-possession, and in a clear sonorous voice, "my grandmother and I are very grateful to you and Madame D—— for your kindness to my unhappy sister-in-law and her children."

While speaking, however, her self-possession vanished, and convulsively pressing my hand, she burst into tears.

"Alas! our kindness has been ineffectual, Mademoiselle; the poor little babe is dead; still we have reason to be thankful, for Clarita is getting stronger every day. You wish to see her, of course. I will accompany you. The Baroness, I know, will be delighted to see you."

She accepted my offer gladly. The peasant who accompanied her took the horses by the bridle, fastened them to an iron ring in the wall, as the country people do when they go to market, and told Annunciata that he would carry the lawyer's letter to M. Cafarelli.

"Very well, go," she replied; and turning to me, she observed: "Now Madame, I am at your disposal.

Annunciata had never before been outside the limits of her own village, and under the circumstances, any other than a Corsican girl would have been dazzled and intimidated by all she saw. A domestic in livery opened the door for us. The reception rooms through which we passed to reach the work room were magnificently furnished; the sewing-circle, composed for the greater part, of the wives of the high officials or wealthy inhabitants of the city, dressed as for a festival—for the ladies of Bastia are fond of elegant toilets—had thrown aside all work, and were talking of music, while one, yielding to the solicitations of the rest, had taken her seat at the piano when we entered. Immediately every eye was turned upon the new comer, but Annunciata neither blushed nor cast down her eyes. Modestly, but without the slightest appearance of timidity or awkwardness, she advanced towards the Baroness, whom she doubtless recognized by Tebaldo's description—for of all the ladies present, my pious friend was certainly the most simple in her dress, as in her manners. Annunciata thanked her in affecting terms, and in a voice tremulous with gratitude, and the Baroness welcomed her with her habitual kindness of manner, and led the way into Clarita's apartment. The affectionate child, weeping with joy, flung herself into the arms of her aunt and brother.

'You wicked boy," she said to him, "why did you go without your little Clarita?"

"Because, sister," he replied gravely, "I had a duty to fulfil."

"Tebaldo is now the head of our family," said Annunciata, sighing, "and it was necessary for him to assist at the funeral ceremonies; it was only the day before yesterday that your poor father was laid in the tomb of his ancestors."

"Then his body was found?" observed the Baroness.

"Alas, our shepherds brought it home before we received your letter. My poor brother, who set out the evening before strong and healthy, was brought back to us a bleeding corpse." And her tears were ready to flow, but she chid them back. "Patience!" she added, "there is justice in Heaven. The brothers Fabiano have been arrested by the police; the Court will I hope avenge us; but if it should not——In time the lion's whelp becomes a lion," she said, casting a kindling look upon her nephew.

"But why did you go without telling me, Tebaldo?" inquired the Baroness. "Could you not foresee the trouble your disappearance would cause?"

"I did wrong," he replied frankly; "but our friend Burcica came when I was in the garden; he saw me by the moonlight, leaped over the aloe hedge, and told me that I should come with him, as he had something to say to me, and he dare not remain long near the barracks. I knew Burcica well, for I had often brought him powder to the woods, and I followed him

*The *mezzaro* is a veil worn by the Corsican ladies, it resemble the mantilla of the Spanish women. The poorer class content themselves with throwing over their heads a petticoat made expressly for this purpose which they call *faletta*, they wear it more particularly when going to church.

†The Corsican *voltigeurs* were established in 1820 to make up for the inefficiency of the *gendarmerie*, who, although more numerous in the Island than in any other department of France, were found ineffective in the pursuit of bandits through the woods or on the mountains. The corps of *voltigeurs* which form a battalion of 400 men is recruited among the Corsicans only. It is composed of adroit marksmen and hardy mountaineers; sometimes influenced by the pay they receive, but more frequently by the desire of personal vengence.

at once. When we reached the spot where his horse was grazing, he spoke, and told me that my grandmother sent him for me, that my father was to be buried the next day, and that we must travel all hight, for that there was not a moment to lose, and that I would soon return to thank you for your kindness."

A domestic entered and announced M., Mme, and M'lle Cafarelli, and the three visters entered. Signor Cafarelli was a man about sixty, thin and sallow, with a serious and benevolent expression of countenance.

"Madamoiselle," said he to Annunciata, I have received the letter of your friend the Advocate; Muletto and myself and my house are at your service."

The two ladies advanced and embraced Annunciata as if she had been an old friend, and yet they had never seen her before; but such are the laws of hospitality in this simple, primitive country, that a few lines traced by the hand of an acquaintance is sufficient to secure for the bearer a warm and cordial welcome. In this way you may travel all over the island, everywhere receiving the most delicate attentions, and every one will contend for the pleasure of receiving and entertaining you. There are no hotels in Corsica except in the principal cities; travellers are indebted for hospitality to private individuals, who lavish on them with simple gravity and cordial kindness, every mark of friendship that their circumstances will admit.

The Cafarelli family wished to carry off the young girl at once; the guest chamber was already prepared for her, and they insisted on having Tebaldo also, but Tebaldo preferred to remain with his sister, and would not be prevailed upon to accompany them.

CHAPTER V.

CHRISTIAN TEACHING.

The next morning Annunciata came and confided to us her projects and her hopes. The two sons of Fabiano had arrived at Piovela the evening before Antonio Loncini left home; they had not been seen in the village the following day, and a shepherd had met them in the woods, armed with muskets and pistols, and late in the day he had found, not far from the scene of the murder, the portfolio of Ginseppe Fabiano, containing many letters to his address. Annunciata was convinced that the brother had committed the crime, and "no one," she addded, "could doubt it." The Court would condemn them to death, and thus the long quarrel between the two houses would be ended, for they were the only two males in the family.

"And what do you intend to do with your nephew?" asked the Baroness.

"Send him to the Continent to prosecute his studies, since it was Antonio's wish; he has no time to lose, for he is almost fourteen, and he knows nothing save what his mother taught him. True my sister-in-law was very learned; she could read and write with ease, and many other things besides, while I," she added, "unfortunately for Tebaldo, am ignorant of every thing, and so he will forget the little he does know, for he must remain at home until the trial is over; he alone saw the elder Fabiano fire on his poor father, and he must testify to it."

"Annunciata," said the boy, very gravely, "I told you several times already that I did not see Fabiano; all I said was that when my father fell, mortally wounded, I thought instantly that Fabiano had murdered him.

"Well, is it not the same thing?" rejoined Annunciata, casting on him a look of import.

The Baroness reflected a moment. "Madamoiselle," said she, in a persuasive manner, "since you have so few educational resources at Piovela, leave your nephew and niece in my keeping for some time; they can make their first communion here and I will send Tebaldo to the school of the Christian Brothers, where he will learn French. Four months hence, one of our intimate friends will be going to the Continent; I will give your nephew to his care, and he will take him to a good school, the Superior of which I know well. Do you agree to that?"

It was now Annunciata's turn to reflect. "Your proposal is very advantageous, undoubtedly," she said at last, "and yet I foresee one circumstance that would render it desirable for Tebaldo to remain with me; he is still a child, and who knows—" She stopped short, as if fearful that she said to much. "No matter," she continued, "I cannot understand how I feel near you; you are an angel, Madame, and it is impossible to resist your wishes; however, I ought to consult grandmother."

"Quite right," said the Baroness; "would you not wish to write to her today?"

"I have already told you that I do not know how to write," said Annunciata. "We mountain girls learn housekeeping only, and nothing more, but if you would write this letter, I will send it immediately by the peasant who accompanied me here."

The old lady's consent could not be expected to arrive in less than three days, and Annunciata prepared to set out, to the great regret of the Cafarelli's, who were anxious to keep her with them as long as possible. She saluted the Baroness, embraced Clarita and Tebaldo, and taking him aside, said, in a low voice, "Recollect that when the heart recognizes the assassin it is the same as if the eyes had seen him. I will see you again on the day of the trial, when you will be called upon to give your testimony."

She mounted her horse with the grace of an amazon, and departed, followed by the peasant.

The desire of the Baroness to keep the orphans near her was inspired, as was everything she did, by a lively sentiment of Christian charity, which made her eagerly seize on every opportunity of doing good. She had observed in Tobaldo's character a mixture of coolness and ardor, of truthfulness and passion; while Clarita, on the contrary, was gentle and sensible, but timid and yielding; it was necessary, therefore, that religion should be a curb on the one, and a support to the other, and that it might be so it was necessary not only to instruct them in the duties, but to imbue them with the spirit of Christianity. Not to weary the intellect of her young pupils, she gave them very short lessons in the Catechism, but leading them on the terrace she pointed out to them the earth with its varied productions, the glorious sky and the deep and illimitable sea. "All these marvels," she would say, "are the works of an Almighty's hand, and are called into existence by a single act of His will." In this way they learned to comprehend the power and omnipotence of the Most High. Then directing their attention to themselves, she made them observe how fearfully they were made, how their eyes could be elevated to Heaven, their true country, their ears open to harmonious sounds and every sense increase the happiness of existence, and their enjoyment of the gifts of God.

"But all these gifts," she said to them, "are only the least of his graces, for he has given us besides a spirit capable of knowing Him, a heart made to love Him, a soul destined to enjoy Him for all eternity;" and her pupils learned to estimate both the power and the goodness of God; but not satisfied with teaching the dogmas of the Catholic faith she wished above all to engrave them on their young and ductile minds.

With the Testament in her hand, she made them follow, with reverent attention, the divine life of the Word made flesh to save all men, meditating with them on the humility of that God, who wished to be born in a stable, and die on a cross, that we might learn to vanquish pride and bear sorrow; of that Jesus who had compassion on all our miseries, who healed the sick, and pardoned repentant sinners, who said of himself that he was "meek and humble of heart;" of that Jesus who would not crush the meanest insect under his feet, who taught his disciples to pardon their enemies not only seven times but seventy times seven times, and who in the agony of his passion prayed for his executioners, whom he could by a single look have reduced to ashes.

Dwelling particularly on all that could inspire the love of our neighbors, or prove the Christian obligation of forgiveness of injuries the Baroness explained to them the parable of the good Samaritan, and that of the wicked servant whose master forgave him a debt of a thousand talents, and who meeting a fellow servant who owed him an hundred pence laid hold of him and throttled him and cast him into prison, though he besought him to have patience with him and that he would pay him all. Then she told him that the master of the servant having heard it, called him and said to him: "I forgave thee all the debt, because thou besoughtest me; shouldst not thou then have had compassion also on thy fellow-servant, even as I had compassion on thee?" And being angry he delivered him to the tortures until he paid all his debt. She made them dwell also on these words of our Divine Saviour: "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them who hate you; and pray for those who persecute and calumniate you that you may be children of your Father who is in heaven;" and these not less sublime, "If therefore thou offer thy gift to the altar, and there thou remember that thy brother hath anything against thee; leave there thy offering before the altar, and go first to be reconciled to thy brother; and then coming thou shalt offer thy gift."

Then kneeling with them she made them repeat these words of that most excellent of all prayers, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." Whilst Tebaldo and Clarita drank from the source of truth the only principles that can render us happy in this world or in the next, while their young hearts opened to the love of God and their neighbour, as the flower opens to receive the refreshing shower, the preparations for the trial progressed in the customary Corsican fashion and intrigues multiplied around the tribunal.

The brothers Fabiano had been transferred from Cortes to Bastia; for three months they had been incarcerated in a prison, situated within the enclosure of the citadel whose interior was as unhealthy as its exterior was repulsive. But their family was not idle, they were influential in the country, and could count upon numerous friends and devoted partisans. These did their best to prove an alibi, nothing was neglected to attain this end, many doubtful witnesses were tampered with, and they warned the shepherd who found the portfolio that if he did not tell the jufy he found it near Fabiano's residence his miserable life would be forfeited to their vengeance.

The bandit Burcica was early advised of these proceedings, and he warned Annunciata, who was confined to bed with intermittent fever—a very common disease in many parts of Corsica. At this news the young girl leaped from her bed like a tigress robbed of its young, and hastily dressing herself, she set out for the shepherd's cottage. At last, after a weary and fatiguing journey of three days, guided by Burcica, she discovered the miserable log cabin of poor Santacruz.

"Listen!" she said to him, drawing forth the poignard she always carried under her cape; "listen! you have known me for a long time, and you know that Annunciata has never once broken her word. Well, if you belie the truth in the slightest degree, or conceal any circumstance when testifying to the precise place where you found the portfolio, with my own hand I will cut out your lying tongue."

Annunciata returned home much worse, and the poor shepherd, knowing well the fate that awaited him whatever way he testified, secretly sold all his goats and embarked for Sardinia.

In the meantime, the day appointed for first Communion arrived, and the Baroness was more than repaid for all her care and trouble by the fervent piety of the two orphans, who approached the holy table with hearts full of love and contrition. Clarita, dressed in white and crowned with flowers, was an emblem of purity and innocence; and Tebaldo, grave and collected, gave indications that already there was a struggle in his young heart, and that it cost him many an effort to control his turbulent passions.

The following week he was to appear as as witness before the jury empanneled to decide the fate of the man whom Tebaldo regarded as the murderer of his father. Annunciata, notwithstanding her eager desire to be present, was too ill to leave home, but the eve of that fatal day she sent Tebaldo the following letter, which Burcica had written from her dictation:

"You are the head of the family; the blood of your father cries aloud for vengeance, and vengeance must be inflicted by your lips or your hand. Chose."

The contents of this letter filled poor Tebaldo with bitterness; perhaps it aroused all the prejudices of his childhood; perhaps the enemy of man's salvation was laboring to undermine by their means the foundations of piety in that still pure soul; however it may be, he walked for a long time in the garden, with hurried steps, his head bowed down and his heart filled with sorrow. It was one of those magnificent winter days which, in this delicious climate, are milder than the most beautiful days of our spring. The waves sparkled under the rays of the sun, the atmosphere was laden with balsamic perfumes, the fish darted through the waters, the insects sported in the air, but all the beauty of majestic nature could not calm his agitation; the refreshing breeze played amid his wavy locks without cooling his burning forehead. Clarita, perceiving her brother from a distance, ran towards him.

"What are you doing here?" she said, in an affectionate tone, "I have been seeking you for the last hour." And she looked in his face with an eye blue as the vault of heaven. Tebaldo silently regarded her, and, passing his hand carelessly through her luxuriant fair hair, said:—

"You are like our poor mother, Clarita."

"And you like Annunciata, more so now than ever."

"Annunciata, who often made my mother weep? Yes, you are right, Clarita, I am like her."

"Why, what have you done, Tebaldo?" said the child, frightened, without knowing why, by these simple words.

"Nothing, nothing that you ought to know; but if you love me, pray to God for your poor brother; He will hear you." Then, taking her by the hand, he led her to an oratory where stood a statue of the Blessed Virgin. There the Baroness discovered them on their knees in prayer. Long did she contemplate them with something of the ineffable joy we may suppose the guardian angel of a new convert feels when he sees the soul confided to his care walking firmly in the way of salvation; then, prostrating herself, she prayed with and for them, and left the oratory unseen by either.

A short time after, she called Clarito to read over her Scripture lesson, and turning to Tebaldo, she said:—

"My dear boy, to-morrow you appear in court, and I need scarcely remind you that if falsehood is horrible to God and man, false testimony is of all falsehoods the most execrable. Truth alone ought to proceed from the lips of a Christian, even if it should cost him his life."

Tebaldo replied only by an inclination of his head; but, taking the hand of his protectress, he kissed it respectfully, and retired to his apartment.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CUNNING OF THE SERPENT.—Cardinal Perron says—"That the serpent is an excellent symbol of cunning," and assigns as a reason why it is so, "because it never carries its head directly before its body to the place it is desirous of reaching; in this," he adds, "it resembles a cunning man, who never betrays his intentions by his words or gestures."

Elegy on a Fly.

[Written for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

BY QUIRK, JR.

Poor little drowned fly!
'Twas hard that thou shouldst have to die,
And leave this world of gay delight,
But just unfolded to thy sight.
How will thy tender parents mourn,
Alas! the day that thou wert born,
And murmur, "Well-a-day! alack,
When shall my darling child come back."
No brother, friend, or playful coz,
Again shall hear thy cheery buzz;
No more amid the joyous throng
Thou'lt murmur out thy little song;
Or navigate, with anxious care,
To shun the treacherous spider's snare;
No more the luscious cream thou'lt sip,
Nor taste the cake with eager lip.
No more attempt with greedy eye
To prey upon another fly;
Nor sink and scramble, sprawl and splutter,
Half suffocated in the butter.
These, all thy days of joy, are past;
Thought'st thou that this would be thy last?
I saw thee when, on giddy wing,
Thou lighted by the fatal spring,
And watched the little crystal wave,
Destined so soon to be thy grave.
Why went'st thou further than the brim,
Well knowing that thou couldst not swim?
Why paused thou not upon the brink?
To venture further were to sink.
Poor little, foolish fly!
Thou knew'st not that thou wert to die,
And thought'st that 'neath a form so fair,
Death surely could not linger there.
And I—I am to blame; yet nay,
I was annoyed by thee all day.
Each cool retreat I thought my own,
Resounded with thy wearying drone.
Yet that was quite a pleasant thing,
Compared with thy infernal sting.
Scarce did my eyes in slumber close,
When thou wert pecking at my nose.
Oft did I poise my trembling hand,
To send thee to the spirit land;
Slap! went the blow—away you flew;
And but my nose the redder grew.
Was there a sound I wished to hear,
There thou wert mumbling in my ear.
E'en when I sat me down to dine,
I'd almost gulped thee with my wine,
And 'scaping that, with watchful eye,
Half swallowed thee with a piece of pie.
'Twas then, with almost wild delight,
I saw thee on the bowl alight—
Saw thee approach the slippery beach,
Which thou wert never more to reach—
Sip the cool draught, and—luckless thing—
Fall headlong in the tempting spring.
"Closed is thy life of mischief now,"
I cried, and almost leaped with joy;
And yet, I thought, I will forgive—
But, ah! Too late to let thee live,
For e'er my hand was stretched to save,
Thou stept'st into a wat'ry grave.
Poor little hapless fly!
No eye but mine has seen thee die;
No inquest will be held on thee,
Or jury on thy death agree,
And wonder whether thou hast died
By violence or suicide;
Or whether it would better sound,
To render "Accidentally drowned."
No more thou'lt frolic in the air—
Thy friends shall vainly seek thee there;
No monument shall mark the spot,
To tell them of thy hapless lot;
Or bid the stranger, passing near,
Linger a while and drop a tear;
Soon hence, alas! thou wilt be swept,
Unknown, unburied, and unwept.

CONTRIVANCES OF ANIMALS.—I believe no person who has, without prejudice, studied the character and habits of the living creatures below him, will find it easy to deny them at least some glimpses of that higher faculty to which his own species has the most appropriate claim. A few well-authenticated instances will illustrate this remark. I have the following anecdote from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, and acute observation, in the vicinity of Dumfries. A few years ago this gentleman had beautified his residence, by converting a morass in its neighborhood into an extensive piece of water, which he had stocked with fish; and, as places of retreat for these tenants of his lake, he had caused numerous roots of trees to be thrown in here and there, which were usually hid below the surface. This year however, the unusually dry spring caused the necessary supply of water unexpectedly to fail, and the pond sunk so low, that some of the roots made their appearance, and on one of these, more elevated than the others, a pair of wild ducks constructed their inartificial nest, and the female had already laid some eggs, when the weather changed, and the descending rains having filled the streams by which the lake was fed, the surface gradually rose, and threatened to overwhelm the labors of this luckless pair, and to send their eggs adrift on the swelling waves. Here instinct had no resource. It was an unexpected occurrence, for which this faculty could not provide; but if any glimmerings of reason belonged to these fond parents, it might be expected to be exerted. And so it was. Both the duck and drake were observed to be busily employed in collecting and depositing materials; presently the nest, which the rising waters had already reached, was seen to emerge as it were from the flood; more and more straw and grass were added, till several inches of new elevation were gained, and the nest, with its precious contents, appeared to be secure. Here the fond mother patiently brooded her full time, and one duckling rewarded her care; when just as it had escaped from the shell, another torrent of rain fell, more sudden and more violent than the first; the water rose higher and higher; the nest and remaining eggs were swept away. In this emergency, the whole attention of the parents was given to the living progeny, which was safely conveyed by them to the shore, where another nest was constructed; and their sagacity and solicitude was finally crowned with success.

In some of the insect tribes there seems to be an extraordinary faculty, which, if it can be called instinct, surely approaches to the highest faculty possessed by man—I mean the power of communicating information by some natural language. Huber affirms "that nature has given to ants a language of communication, by the contact of their antennæ; and that, with these organs, they are enabled to render mutual assistance in their labors and in their dangers, discover again their route when they have lost it, and make each other acquainted with their necessities." This power seems to be confirmed to what occurred to Dr. Franklin. Upon discovering a number of ants regaling themselves with some treacle in one of his cupboards, he put them to the rout, and then suspended the pot of treacle by a string from the ceiling. He imagined he had put the whole army to flight, but was surprised to see a single ant quit the pot, climb up the string, cross the ceiling, and regain its nest. In less than half an hour, several of its companions sallied forth, traversed the ceiling, and reached the repository, which they constantly revisited, till the treacle was consumed. The same power of communication belongs also to bees and wasps; as may be proved by any one who carefully attends to their habits. This is their language, not of articulate sounds, indeed, but of signs—a language which, as Jesse observes "we can have no doubt is perfectly suited to them—adding, we know not how much, to their happiness and enjoyments, and furnishing another proof that there is a God all-mighty, all-wise, and all-good, who has 'ornamented the universe' with so many objects of delightful contemplation, that we may see him in all his works, and learn not only to fear him for his power, but to love him for the care which he takes of us, and of all his created beings." Whether this power of communication be rational or instinctive, it is obviously only suited to be useful to a being possessed, at least to a certain extent, of intellectual faculties—of the power of forming designs of combining, with others, to execute them—of accommodating itself to circumstances, and, therefore, of remembering, of comparing, of judging, and of resolving. These are assuredly acts of reasoning; at least I know not under what other category to arrange them.

The instance which Dr. Darwin gives of a wasp, noticed by himself, is in point. As he was walking one day in his garden, he perceived a wasp upon the gravel walk, with a large fly, nearly as big as itself, which it had caught. Kneeling down, he distinctly saw it cut off the head and abdomen, and then, taking up with its feet the trunk, or middle portion of the body, to which the wings remained attached, fly away; but a breeze of wind, acting on the wings of the fly, turned round the wasp with its burden, and impeded its progress. Upon this it alighted again on the gravel walk, deliberately sawed off first one wing, and then another, and having thus removed the cause of its embarrassment, flew off with its booty. Here we have contrivance and re-contrivance; a resolution accommodated to the case, judiciously formed and executed, and, on the discovery of a new impediment, a new plan adopted, by which final success was obtained. There is, undoubtedly, something more than instinct in all this. And yet we call the wasp a despicable and hateful insect!

MODES OF SALUTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—When men salute each other in an amiable way, it signifies little whether they move a particular part of the body, or practice a particular ceremony. In these actions there must exist different customs. Every nation imagines it employs the most reasonable ones; but all are equally simple, and none are to be treated as ridiculous.

This infinite number of ceremonies may be reduced to two kinds, to reverences or salutations, and to the touch of some part of the human body. To bend and prostrate one's self to express sentiments of respect, appears to be a natural motion; for terrified persons throw themselves on the earth when they adore invisible beings, and the affectionate touch of the person they salute is an expression of tenderness.

As nations decline from their ancient simplicity, much farce and grimace are introduced. Superstition, the manners of a people, and their situation, influence the modes of salutation, as may be observed from the instances we collect.

Modes of salutation, in general, are similar in the infancy of nations and in more polished societies. Respect, incivility, fear and esteem, are expressed much in a similar manner; these demonstrations, however, become in time only empty civilities, which signify nothing.

The first nations have no peculiar mode of salutation; they know no reverences or other compliments, or they despise them. The Greenlanders laugh when they see an European uncover his head, and bend his body before him whom he calls his superior.

The inhabitants of the Philippine isles take the hand or foot of him they salute, and with it they gently rub their face. The Laplanders apply their nose strongly against that of the person they salute. At New Guinea they put on their hands the leaves of trees, which have ever passed for symbols of friendship and peace. This is at least a picturesque salute.

Other salutations are very incommodious and painful; it requires much dexterity and practice to be polite in an island situated in the Sound. Ventman tells us they saluted him in this grotesque manner: they raised his left foot, which they passed gently over the right leg, and from thence over his face. The inhabitants of the Philippines bend their bodies low, place their hands on their cheeks, and raise at the same time one foot in the air with their knee bent.

An Ethiopian takes the robe of another and ties it about his own waist, leaving his friend half naked. Sometimes men place themselves naked before the person they salute, to show their humility and unworthiness to appear in his presence. This was done before Sir Joseph Banks, when he received the visit of two Otaheitans. The Japanese only take off a slipper; the people of Arracan their sandals in the street, and their stockings in the house.

In progress of time, it appears servile to uncover one's self. The grandees of Spain claim the right of appearing covered before the king, to show that they are not so much subjected to him as the rest of the nation; and we may remark, that the English do not uncover their heads so much as the other nations of Europe. Uncovering the head, with the Turks, is a mark of improper familiarity; in their mosques, the Franks must keep their hats on. The Jewish custom of wearing their hats in their synagogues, arises probably from the same Oriental custom.

In a word, there is not a nation (observes the humorous Montaigne,) even to the people who, when they salute, turn their backs on their friends, but that can be justified in their customs.

The Negroes love ludicrous actions, hence all their ceremonies seem farcical. The greater part pull the fingers till they crack. When two Negro monarchs visit, they embrace, snapping three times the middle finger.

Barbarous nations frequently imprint on their salutations the dispositions of their character. When the inhabitants of Carmena would show a peculiar mark of esteem, they breathed a vein, and presented for the beverage of their friend the blood as it issued. The Franks tore the hair from their head and presented it to the person they saluted. One slave cut his hair and offered it to his master.

The Chinese are singularly affected in their personal civilities. They even calculate the number of their reverences. These are the most remarkable postures: The men move their hands in an affectionate manner, while they are joined together on the breast, and bow their heads a little. If they respect a person they raise their hands joined, and then bend them to the earth along with the body. If two persons meet after a long separation, they both fall on their knees and bend the face to the earth; this ceremony they repeat two or three times. Surely we may differ here with the sentiments of Montaigne, and confess this ceremony to be ridiculous. It arises from their national affectation. They substitute artificial ceremonies for natural actions.

Marks of honor are frequently arbitrary; to be seated with us, is a mark of repose and familiarity; to stand up, that of respect. There are countries however, in which princes will only be addressed by persons who are seated, and it is considered as a favor to be permitted to stand in their presence. This custom prevails in despotic countries; a despot cannot suffer without disgust the elevated figure of his subjects; he is pleased to bend their bodies with their genius; his presence must lay those who behold him prostrate on the earth; he desires no eagerness, no attention; he would only inspire terror.

JOURNEY AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.—John Kilburn, a person well known on the turf as a list-seller, was at a town in Bedfordshire, Eng., and, according to a turf phrase, quite broke down. It was in harvest time, the week before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to arrive there in time he hit on the following expedient: He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the words "Richmond Jail," which, with the chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he composedly went into a corn-field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time to be lost, Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lie till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the jail, accosted the keeper with, "Sir, do you know this man?" "Yes, very well; it is Kilburn; I have known him many years." "We suppose that he has broken out of your jail, as he has a chain and padlock on with your mark." "A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life." "Nor," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, sir. They have been so good as to bring me out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any further trouble. I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it; I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about 170 miles.

A paper tells of a cat which, disgusted at having her kittens frequently drowned, and having learned by sad experience that, if discovered with the usual number, two of them must be sacrificed at once on the altar of economy, took the precaution to carry off and deposit two of them under an old outbuilding, keeping the one and two separate and apart, and nursing and caressing them alternately, day and night, as she was recollected to have been seen during all hours both going from one place to the other, until they had nearly arrived to the stature of cathood, when this clever trick of feline strategy was brought to light.

The King's Old Hall.*

BY ELIZA COOK.

Few ages since, and wild echoes awoke
In thy sweeping dome and panelling oak;
Thy seats were fill'd with a princely band—
Rulers of men and lords of the land.
Loudly they raved and gaily they laughed
O'er the golden chalice and sparkling draught;
And the glittering board and gem-studded plume
Proclaimed thee a Monarch's revelling room.

But now the spider is weaving his woof,
Making his loom of thy sculptured roof;
The slug is leaving his slimy stain,
Trailing his way o'er thy Gothic pane;
Weeds have gathered and moss has grown
On thy topmost ridge and lowest stone;
And the wheeling bat comes flapping his wing
On the walls that circled a banqueting King.

The idle stare and vulgar tread
May fall where the regal train was spread;
The gloomy owl may hide its nest,
And the speckled lizard safely rest.
Who were the revellers? Where are thei forms?
Go to the charnel and ask the worms.
They are low in the dust—forgotten and passed—
And the pile they raised is following fast.

Oh, man—vain man! how futile your aim
When building your temples to pleasure and fame!
Go—work for heaven with faith and care—
Let good works secure thee a mansion there.
For the palace of pageantry crumbles away;
Its beauty and strength are mocked by decay;
And a voice from the desolate halls of Kings
Cries, "Put not your trust in corrupted things!"

*Eltham Palace, Kent, England.

THE GREAT EASTERNS OF ANTIQUITY.

There were Big Ships in those Days.

THE MAMMOTH VESSEL OF PTOLOMÆUS PHILOPATER OVER FOUR HUNDRED FEET LONG—A CREW OF FOUR THOUSAND ROWERS, FOUR HUNDRED CABIN BOYS OR SERVANTS, AND 2,820 MARINES—THE BED-CHAMBER SHIP OF THE NILE AND ITS SUMPTUOUS DECORATIONS—THE WAY THEY LIVED ON BOARD OF HER—THE LEVIATHAN SHIP BUILT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ARCHEMIDES—THE DOMESTIC AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS—THIRTY DINING ROOMS, A GYMNASIUM, GARDENS, PLEASURE WALKS, LIBRARY, HOT BATHS, STALLS FOR HORSES, FISH-PONDS, ETC., ETC.—HER MEANS OF OFFENSE AND DEFENSE—AN ENGINE FOR THROWING STONES WEIGHING THREE HUNDRED POUNDS EACH, AND JAVELINS EIGHTEEN FEET LONG, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Spacious and superb as our modern steam vessels, and justly boastful as we are of their many conveniences and luxuries, they are, perhaps, rivalled if not surpassed, to judge from description, both in splendor of furnishings and magnitude of dimensions, by the vessels constructed by the ancient Kings of Egypt and Sicily. We shall give a short account of two of these vessels, as handed down to us by an ancient Greek writer, though we shall not be surprised to learn that the description is received with some degree of incredulity.

The first we shall notice was one built by Ptolomæus Philopater, 425 feet long, 56 broad, 72 feet high from the keel to the top of the prow, and 80 feet high to the top of the poop. She had four helms of 60 feet; her longest oars were 56 feet long, with leaden handles, fashioned so as to be worked more easily by the rowers. She had two prows, two sterns, seven rostra or beaks, successively rising and swelling out, one over the other, the topmost being peculiarly stately and prominent. On the poop and prow she had figures of animals not less than eighteen feet high. The interior of the vessel was beautified with a delicate sort of painting of a waxen color. She had as her equipage 4,000 rowers, 400 cabin-boys or servants, and 2,820 marines to do duty on the decks.

The same prince built another ship, called the Thalamegos, or bed-chamber ship, which was only used as a pleasure-yacht for sailing up and down the Nile. She was not just so long nor broad as the preceding, but was much more sumptuous in her chambers and their decorations. She was about 320 feet long and 45 broad; her height, including that of the pavilion on her deck, was 90 feet; her structure was adapted to the shallow waters of the Nile, being flat-bottomed and broad below. In her upper part she was lofty, roomy and sublime. The parts about the stern were prominent, richly varied and beautiful. She had two prows and as many sterns, both of which extremities were raised to a considerable elevation, the better to withstand the impetuous flow of the river. In the middle of the vessel were the dining-rooms and bed-chambers, with all other needful conveniences, solaces, and luxuries of high life ashore. All around the two sides and stern were double walks or galleries, one above the other, so that the whole ambulatory surface was not less than five acres. The form of the lower walk was a peristyle or piazza; the higher was fenced in, covered, and diversified with windows. The first walk had its entry beside the poop, and in that part of it which was opposite to the prow was a vestibule formed of ivory and other precious materials. Adjoining these galleries was the great dining-hall or grand cabin of the ship, surmounted with columns, and containing reclining couches for dinner. The greater part of this room was finely wainscotted with cedar and cypress tree of Miletus. The twenty doors entering into it were panelled with wood of the thyia tree, and decorated with ivory. The hinges, rings, bolts and other furnishings of these doors were of brass, burnished so as to resemble gold. The shafts of the columns were of the cypress tree. The capitals were of fine Corinthian workmanship, embellished with ivory and gold. The epistyle, or beams conjoining pillar with pillar, were all of gold or gilt; upon them was a freeze-work, having little animals embossed, greater than a cubit in size, of ordinary workmanship, but in material and general effect admirable. Over the grand hall was a roof of cypress wood, of quadrangular form, with gilt ornaments.

Adjoining the dining-room was a bed-chamber containing seven beds; divided from which by a small space was that part of the ship which was set apart for the ladies, consisting of a dining-room with nine couches, similar in magnificence to the great hall, and of a bed-chamber containing five beds. On ascending the stairs hard by the aforesaid bedroom, one entered into another hall containing five dinner-couches; it had a turbinated ceiling, and near it was a temple or chapel of Venus arched in the roof, wherein stood a marble statue of the goddess. Opposite to this was another sumptuous dining-hall, columned all around—the pillars being of fine Indian marble—and attached to it were bedrooms with furniture like those above specified. Advancing farther towards the prow, one entered into the grand hall of Bacchus, likewise having pillars all around, with capitals and epistyle garnished with gold. The roof was like that of the chapel of Venus. In this hall, towards the right hand, there was a grotto, the color and appearance of which was as if it had been constructed of true stones, all variegated and interspersed as with gold. It contained statues of the King's family, made of Parian marble.

Above all those there was another dining apartment, built on that part of the deck which lay above the roof of the grand hall, having the form of a tent. Over this and attached to it purple hangings were expanded, serving, when the ship sailed up the stream, as sails to receive the wind. A small court adjoined this pavilion, from which a winding staircase led down to the concealed gallery, and to a dining apartment below, fashioned after the Egyptian mode; its pillars being round, and alternately black and white, with their capitals also round, and decorated with tufts of roses apparently half blown, cups of the river lotus, flowers and fruit of the palm tree just blown, flowers and twisted leaves of the Egyptian bean—for so the Egyptians decorated their columns. Besides these chambers there were many others of less size throughout the body and sides of the ship. Her mast was 105 feet high, having a sail made of the finest linen, appended and wrought by ropes of purple. Such was Ptolemy's Thalamegos, a ship of which the least that can be said is, that it was worthy of the land of the Pyramids.

Next to Ptolomæus Philopater in ambitious ship-building was Hiero, King of Syracuse, a man who delighted in conceiving great designs, who was a lover of magnificence in temples and other public edifices, and possessed a particular taste for naval architecture. He conjoined the useful with the elegant, for he employed his ships as traders for exporting the corn of his highly fertile island to other countries. The magnificent vessel of which we shall now give the description was designed for a corn-trader, and was built under the eye of the celebrated Archimedes by a ship-builder from Corinth, a city renowned in those times for the superiority of its naval architects. The wood of which the ship was framed was cut down from Mount Etna, and would have sufficed to build sixty large galleys. At the same time that he got ready with his timber he went on also with other preparations—forging bolts, and collecting pitch, hemp, ropes and yards from almost all the various ports of Europe. Over the congregated workmen presided Archias, the Corinthian ship-wright, subject to the direction of Archimedes, while the King himself controlled all the operations, and by his personal excitations infused zeal into the work. When the ship was finished, she was drawn down into the sea by means of a powerful piece of mechanism invented by Archimedes. In that ship were twenty banks of oars. Three entrances led into her hulk—the lowest to that space which contained the ballast, descending by many stairs; the second to the dining apartments; the last into the space allotted for the soldiers or guards of the ship. On each side of the middle entrance were the dining-rooms for the men, thirty in number, each with four dinner-couches. In the division allotted for the sailors was a dining apartment with fifteen couches and three bed-chambers, each with three beds, that near the poop being used as kitchen. The floors of all these various apartments were paved with small square tiles, whereon was depicted the whole story of Homer's Iliad with admirable nicety and art. The roof and doors were embellished in like sort. At the highest entrance was a gymnasium or exercising school, containing gardens marvellously planted with all manner of herbs, to which water was supplied by conduits of lead and tilework. The walks through this *pleasance* were overshaded by a complication of ivy and vine branches, the roots of which received nourishment in hogsheads full of earth, that received also their irrigation from the same leaden canals. Near by was situated the dining-room of Venus, which had a pavement of agates and other gems, walls and roofs of cypress wood, doors of ivory and thyia wood—being, moreover, sumptuously furnished with statues, cups and paintings. Near to this was a *scholasterium* or library, with five couches; its walls and doors being of box and having the appearance of the nocturnal sky with the constellations embossed upon its roof. There was also a *bagnio*, with three brazen cauldrons or hot baths, and a laver of Tauromenian stone, that might hold forty gallons. There were also many cabins and lodges for the marines, and those who had charge of the *sentina* or sink. And besides all these there were on each side of the ship ten stalls for horses, with the fodder and apparatus for grooms and horsemen; a tank or water-cistern on the prow, made of planks closely joined with pitch and linen, and holding about 15,000 gallons. Adjoining this was a fish-pond, partly made of lead, partly of wood, full of sea-water, wherein fish were fed and preserved. From each side of the vessel large beams protruded at moderate distances, which sustained kitchens, ovens, mills, fire-wood and other culinary conveniences. Figures, called Atlasses, nine feet high, and placed at due distances from each other, surrounded the whole circumference of the ship, supporting the highest deck and the triglyph ceiling. The whole was adorned with appropriate paintings. She had eight fortified towers—two on the prow, two on the poop and the rest in the middle. To each of these towers were attached two large beams or yards, with machinery at their ends, by means of which large stones were thrown upon the heads of any hostile force sailing below. Each of these towers accommodated four young men, well armed, and one or two archers. All along the upper deck was built a wall with turrets and bulwarks, on which was erected a balista, fabricated by Archimedes, for throwing stones. This formidable engine could throw a stone of 300 pounds, or a weighty javelin eighteen feet long to the distance of a furlong. The ship had three masts, on each of which were suspended two huge swinging joists for darting stones; down from these also hung hooks, grappling-irons and masses of lead, which could be thrown upon approaching assailants. There was other machinery of Archimedes' contrivance, by which hostile vessels, rashly approaching too near, could be raised up, heaved in the air, and then dropped again into the sea and destroyed. On each side of the vessel stood sixty men completely armed; an equal number stood on the masts and stone-shooting joists, where they were supplied by boys with basketsfull of stones, for the elevation of which there were pulleys and windlasses. The vessel had four anchors of wood and eight of iron. The second and third masts were easily got at home on Mount Etna or elsewhere, but a tree for the first was long and unsuccessfully searched for, till at last one suitable for the purpose was discovered in the forests of Great Britain by a swineherd! The pump, though of extraordinary depth and dimensions, was plied by one man, who managed it by means of a windlass, the invention of the aforesaid geometrician of Syracuse.

This great vessel was at first designated the Syracusan, but after her taking farewell of that city, she changed her address into the Alexandreia. As lighters or attendant barges, there was attached to her a Cyprus-built barge, impelled by oars only, capable of wafting over sea a large cargo, and many smaller skiffs and fishing-boats, having a complement of crews nearly equal to that of the large vessel. All offences committed in the population of this crowded ship was submitted to the wisdom of the shipmaster, captain or prowmaster, who pronounced sentence according to the laws of Syracuse. The vessel received of corn as her cargo 60,000 measures, besides vast quantities of flesh, fish and other articles of provision. After the vessel was built and rigged out, Hiero, having made inquiry into the depth of water of all the surrounding harbors, and finding that scarcely one had water sufficient to admit his gigantic merchantman, sent her with her cargo as a present to Ptolemy, King of Egypt, to whose subjects, then laboring under a scarcity of corn, she was, doubtless, a most acceptable gift. She was hauled into the harbor of Alexandria with huzzas of welcome and shouts of acclaim by the admiring Egyptians. Archimelus, an Athenian, and a writer of epigrams, wrote some verses on this superb vessel, which were rewarded by Hiero with a thousand measures of wheat, that were sent at the King's expense to the harbor of Piræus—certainly an enormous gift for such a petty poem, but yet not inappropriate, when we consider the magnificent scale on which everything connected with the vessel had been calculated.

THE SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER.—A pair of small birds (the spotted fly-catcher of Bewick) built their nest lately in a corner of my bedroom window. I happened to see them when they were about beginning their little structure; but my attention was withdrawn for two or three days, and when I looked again it was finished, so that I unfortunately lost the opportunity

(so seldom offered) of witnessing the mode of building of those tiny architects. So soon, however, as the young were hatched, did these indefatigable birds feed them with flies of different descriptions, from five or six o'clock in the morning until ten at night; and often so quickly as every minute or half minute. The male as well as the female took part in this labor of love; for they were frequently both present at the nest at the same time; though, from their similarity of plumage, they are not easily distinguished. There were five young ones, and when a fly was brought it was deposited in one of the gaping mouths, with hesitation, though I regret I could not ascertain the method by which they contrived not to cram one too much while another was left wanting, for the little cormorants were all ready to swallow when the food came. Whether each of the parents had its own part of the offspring to attend to, or however it was managed, I have little doubt they had an equitable distribution, and that no pets or pampered nestlings were allowed in this feathered household. I once took notice of three of them being fed in succession. A small white-winged butterfly was brought to the young, but not having been previously killed, instead of being swallowed, it was making its escape with what speed it could muster, but was pounced upon and seized before it had got a foot from the nest. Another time, the hen (as I took it) had fed her young one, but before she flew away, the cock came and sat down, when, without ceremony, she took the food from his bill and gave it to one of the nestlings herself, as if, like a good mother, she had some doubt of her helpmate's sound discretion in the matter. She would often, after having delivered her fly, stay awhile and look round on her little family, as if to indulge a mother's fondness, or perhaps for the purpose of clearing away the excrement, which was done with wonderful dexterity the moment it was ejected. And it was curious I could never see anything come from the young, except when one of the old birds was there to remove it. When the young were feathered, and increased in size, they were a good deal incommoded for want of room in the nest. Indeed they filled it above the brim; and it was amusing to see two or three of these little creatures clambered over and sitting on the backs of the others; yet, although the nest was placed close to the edge of the window sill, such was their instinct of self-preservation, they took care not to fall from it, which would have been almost instant destruction. After they had left the nest, they sat near it in a row, for two or three days, on the outside of the window, where the old ones fed them as usual. They did not take their final departure all together, at the same time; on one day, two went away; on the day following, another; and the remaining two on the next day. It appears as if they had immediately removed to some distance, as I have never since been able to get a sight of my little fly-catchers. The last disappeared on the 1st of July. Perhaps I ought to mention, that in order to witness the goings-on in the nest, unobserved myself, I heaped up a pile of books and newspapers to form a screen, through an opening in which I could view the nest and its inhabitants.

I noticed one circumstance so remarkable, that I must not forget to mention it. The nest was sheltered from the rays of forenoon and noontide sun by a projection of a part of the house; but when he came round to three or four o'clock in the afternoon on a clear day, his warm beams shone right against the corner where the nest was placed, to the great distress of the poor little nestlings. (The old birds had evidently not foreseen this, for the inconvenience would have been nearly prevented had they built in the other corner of the window.) One warm afternoon the young ones were panting with open bills from the great heat; and judge my surprise and pleasure to see one of the old birds (the female, I supposed) seated on the sunward side of the nest, and stretching over them with wings a little extended, to shield and protect them, and apparently, from her open mouth, suffering as much or more than themselves! Here she would continue till the sun got lower. I observed them for at least three sunny afternoons; and when the young were suffering from heat, one of the old birds was never absent, sitting at the nest side, if not to shelter, to lean over with open bill, as if, at least, to sympathise, with her distressed brood!

In respect to this beautiful trait in the character of these little birds, shielding their young from the burning rays of the sun, I have certainly read of something of the same kind related of the swallow or martin, though I do not recollect where. It is undoubtedly a very striking circumstance, but I shall not comment upon it. Yet one thing may be remarked. It is clear they could perceive the distress of their young; they could infer the cause, and they took the most effectual means in their power to ward off the inconvenience. The more intimately we are acquainted with the habits of the inferior animals, the more shall we be convinced of the surprising degree of intelligence conferred upon them by their Great Creator, whether we chose to call it instinct or reason.

THE AUTOMATON VIOLIN-PLAYER.—The famous automaton flute-player of Vaucanson, an ingenious Frenchman of the reign of Louis XV, has been excelled by an automaton violin-player, made by a Monsieur Marreppe, and exhibited before the Royal Conservatory of Paris. In a late number of Galignani's Messenger, the following account is given of this surprising piece of mechanism:—"Our informant, M. Bruyere, who was present, thus describes it:—On entering the saloon, I saw a well-dressed handsome figure of a man, apparently between forty and fifty, standing with a violin in his hand, as if contemplating a piece of music which lay on a desk before him; and had I not gone to see an automaton, I should have believed the object before me to have been endowed with life and reason, so perfectly natural and easy were the attitudes and expression of countenance of the figure. I had but little time for observation before the orchestra was filled with musicians, and, on the leader taking his seat, the figure raised itself erect, bowed with much elegance two or three times, and then, turning to the leader, nodded, as if to say he was ready, and placed his violin to his shoulder. At the given signal, he raised his bow, and, applying it to the instrument, produced, *a la* Paganini, one of the most extraordinary flourishes I ever heard, in which scarcely a semi-tone within the compass of the instrument was omitted, and this with a degree of rapidity and clearness perfectly astonishing. The orchestra then played a short symphony, in which the automaton occasionally joined in beautiful style; he then played a most beautiful fantasia in E natural, with accompaniments, including a movement allegro mollo on the fourth string solo, which was perfectly indescribable. The tones produced were like anything but a violin, and expressive beyond conception. I felt as if lifted from my seat, and burst into tears, in which predicament I saw most persons in the room. Suddenly he struck into a cadenza, in which the harmonics, double and single, arpeggios on the four strings, and saltos for which Paganini was so justly celebrated, were introduced with the greatest effect; and after a close shake of eight bars' duration, commenced the coda, a prestissimo movement played in three parts throughout. This part of the performance was perfectly magical. I have heard the great Italian, I have heard the still greater Norwegian, I have heard the best of music, but I never heard such sounds as then saluted my ear. It commenced *p p p*, rising by a gradual crescendo to a pitch beyond belief; and then by a gradual motendo and colendo died away, leaving the audience absolutely enchanted. Monsieur Marreppe, who is a player of no mean order, then came forward amidst the most deafening acclamation, and stated, that, emulated by the example of Vaucanson's flute-player, he had conceived the project of constructing this figure, which had cost him many years of study and labor before he could bring it to completion. He then showed to the company the interior of the figure, which was completely filled with small cranks, by which the motions are given to the several parts of the automaton at the will of the conductor, who has the whole machine so perfectly under control, that Monsieur Marreppe proposes that the automaton shall perform any piece of music which may be laid before him within a fortnight. He also showed, that, to a certain extent, the figure was self-acting, as, on winding up a string, several of the most beautiful airs were played, among which were 'Nel cor piu,' 'Partant pour la Syrie,' 'Weber's last Waltz,' and 'La ci darem la mano,' all with brilliant embellishments. But the *chef d'œuvre* is the manner in which the figure is made to obey the direction of the conductor, whereby it is endowed with a sort of semi-reason."

AN ADVENTURE IN THE ALPS.—A letter from Interlacken contains the following:

"On the evening of the 29th of August, this little town was in the greatest state of excitement; the news having reached it that there were three gentlemen lost on the Harder Mountain, a spot which had already been the scene of many fatal catastrophes. All the inhabitants of the town, and most of the strangers at the various hotels, collected immediately in the avenue, and watched with the most painful anxiety the progress of the lanterns, held by the guides sent to search after the unfortunate gentlemen. It would appear that the Prince Leon Deolet-Kildeeo, (a Russian,) Mr. Donald Spence and Mr. Lancelot Spence, (two Englishmen,) had set out in the evening about half past five o'clock, with the intention of merely taking a short walk on the mountain, but that when they had ascended for about half an hour they left the path and struck out one for themselves which seemed to lead more directly to the summit. On reaching, however, an awkward looking precipice, the Russian prince and Mr. Lancelot Spence determined to cross it, with the view of descending to Interlacken in a quicker manner; once on the other side of the precipice they found that all descent was impracticable, while at the same time they were unable to retrace their steps. Nothing then was left them but to ascend, for in ascension was their only hope of safety, while Mr. Donald Spence, who had not crossed the precipice, was able to hurry back to the town for assistance. This he succeeded in obtaining, and in about two or three hours he managed to overtake his brother and the prince, who, having by that time given up all hope of getting out of the difficulty unaided, had lit their cigars and made up their minds to have a night of it. It was then perfectly dark, thunder and lightning raging, and a perfect deluge of rain falling, so that the predicament was anything but pleasant. To add to the danger of the benighted party, the guide had brought with him no lantern, and it was sometime before he could discover any way of descent so as to avoid the innumerable precipices which spread in every direction over the Harder. After two hours of dangerous walking, every step of which might have been the last, a party of six guides with lanterns, joined them, and then all became comparatively plain sailing; four more guides, sent by the Empress of Russia on hearing of the lost party, soon after came up. On arriving at the entrance of the town, nearly at midnight, an enormous crowd awaited their coming with greetings of the most enthusiastic kind—all hope having been given up of the safety of Prince Deolet-Kildeeo and Mr. Lancelot Spence. The entrance into Interlacken was a perfect triumph; the road was lined; all the windows at the hotels were filled; the Empress of Russia, (who had despatched her own physician to meet the procession in case of need) was on the balcony of the Hotel Belvidere, surrounded by her maids of honor, to view the torch-light procession pass on to the Hotel de la Jungfrau, where the whole party were staying. The distress of Mrs. Spence, the mother of the two Englishmen, and of the Princess Galitzin, the aunt of the young Russian, can scarcely be described; but as it is generally taken that "All's well that ends well," we must hope that the golden rule was not departed from in this case.

FACETIÆ.

SONNET TO MORNING.

With a Sneezing Accompaniment.

Hail, beauteous morn! that no—*ah! tishew tishoo,*
In golden chariot doth bring on the day,
Oh! how I wish—*at-chew-a-chooski*—wish you
Would drive dull night forever far away,
And curl thy—bless me—*atchew-atchew-atch*—
Thy vapors into endless gleams of gold,
That swains may from thy earliest sunshine snatch
A hope of *isha—isha-r*—bless the cold!
A hope of some reward however brief,
That—o—b—*chitchy*—*chitchy*—may be found
To—dear, dear, dear, oh, where's my handkerchief?
And bless me! here's my snuff-box on the ground.
I see it all—that snuff on floor I've wheezed at,
And sonnet written that cannot be sneezed at.

A LAWYER'S STORY.—"Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a ratan as big as your little finger." A lawyer would tell you the story something in this way: "And that whereas, the said Thomas, at the said Providence, in the year and day aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, in the peace of God and the State, then and there being, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted a great many and divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, bumps, contusions, gashes, hurts, wounds, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, back, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins and heels of said Richard, with divers sticks, canes, poles, logs of wood, stones, daggers, dirks, swords, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses and boarding-pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws, and clutches of him the said Thomas.

OUR ASTRONICAL RELATIONS.—When Sir William Hamilton announced to the Royal Irish Academy his discovery of the central sun—the star around which our orb of day and his planetary attendants revolve—a waggish member exclaimed, "What, our sun's sun! Why, that must be a grand sun!"

A kind-hearted wife once waited on a physician to request him to prescribe for her husband's eyes, which were sore. "Let him wash them," said the doctor, "every morning with brandy." A few weeks after the doctor chanced to meet the wife. "Well, has your husband followed my advice?" "He has done everything in his power to do it, doctor, but he never could get the brandy higher than his mouth."

Turner, the painter, was a ready wit. Once at a dinner, where several artists, amateurs and literary men were convened, a poet, by way of being facetious, proposed as a toast the health of the *painters and glaziers* of Great Britain. The toast was drunk, and Turner, after returning thanks for it, proposed the health of the British *paper-stainers*.

A country auctioneer was trying to sell an old hand-organ. To that end he was grinding out the music, and the crowd, in sport, began to throw out pennies, when a countryman standing by said, "Sir, you ought to have a monkey." "My good fellow," said the auctioneer, "so I had. Step up here." The countryman vanished.

"You always lose your temper in my company," said an individual of doubtful reputation to a gentleman. "True, sir," replied the other; "and I shouldn't wonder if I lost everything I have about me."

A shopkeeper, for his virtues, obtained the name of *Little Rascal*. A stranger asked him why this appellation was given him. "To distinguish me from the rest of my townsmen," said he, "who are *great rascals*."

A certain judge, after hearing a florid discourse from a young lawyer, advised him to pluck out some feathers from the wings of his imagination and put them in the tail of his judgment.

"What is the reason your wife and you always disagree?" asked one neighbor of another. "Because we are both of one mind. She wants to be master and so do I."

"Have you any loose change this morning?" said a young fellow to his companion. "No, indeed; money is *tight*," said the other.

A chaplain at a prison was asked by a friend how his flock were. "All under conviction," was the reply.

Ladies who array themselves in patent hoops should sing as they dress, "Still so gently o'er me *steeling*."

There is a man in New York so polite that he invaribly says, when passing a hen on her nest, "Don't rise, ma'am."

"John, spell effects." "F-x." "Right. Next spell seedy." "C-d." "Right again. Now spell cakes." "K-a-x."

Why is a certain hat called a wide-awake? Because it is worn without a nap.

When is a fish like a bird? When it is *a-perch*.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Verdict in the Case of the Great Eastern.

THE IRISH REVIVAL IMPOSTURES.

By the Hungarian, from Liverpool at Quebec, we have intelligence from Europe up to the 21st ult. The following are the more prominent features of her news:

IRELAND.

Terrible Catastroph—Loss of Ten Lives.—A melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday night, the 13th ult., close to the Island of Dundeady, by which ten lives were lost. It appears that a fishing boat from the broad strand, with a crew of five men and as many passengers, were returning from the regatta at Glandore, whither they went on the previous morning, either to contest the prize or to enjoy the aquatic amusement there, when the accident occurred. As no one in the boat survived to recount the tale of woe, the immediate cause of the disaster has not been fully ascertained; but it is conjectured that in the darkness of the night she must have struck on a sunken rock, many of which abound in the same place, when she became a total wreck, and all hands perished. The spars and broken oars drifted ashore left no doubt of the reality of the fact, as any that might have remained was soon dispelled by the body of a young female, but lately married, which was picked up while floating in the tide, and fully identified. The scene which presented itself here was truly painful—fathers and mothers, in wild despair, looking for their children—children for their fathers and mothers—husbands for their wives, and wives for their husbands. It was peculiarly distressing to witness the tears, the shrieks and lamentations of an aged mother, a widow, four of whose children have on this occasion found a watery grave. It was with difficulty she was restrained from precipitating herself down a steep cliff near the scene of the occurrence, that she might, as she stated, enjoy at least the last consolation of having her bones commingled with those of her children. The body of one woman who had been on board was washed ashore on Wednesday morning. Her name was Hayes, who had been only seven months married, and was far advanced in pregnancy. The body of Timothy Cullinane (whose brother and two sisters were lost also) was this day (Sunday) found, with the boat, in a cove near where the accident is supposed to have occurred. The most distressing case of all is that of two orphans—one two years and the other four months old—who were left perfectly destitute by the loss of the father, Michael Hayes, the owner of the boat, and the mother, Margaret. The persons drowned by the swamping of a boat on her return from the Glandore regatta, on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th ult., are ascertained to be eleven in number, viz.: Timothy and Michael Cullinane, brothers, unmarried, and aged 28 and 22 years respectively; an unmarried sister, Mary, aged 24, and a married sister, Johanna, aged 26; Patrick Daly, Denis Connolly and Denis Hayes, fine young men in the prime of life; Michael Hayes and wife, married about four years, leaving two orphans, one two years old and the other only three months; also the wife of a man named John Hayes, brother to Denis; and lastly, a fine young girl of 16, named Ellen Regan. The boat had nearly reached her destination in safety, and must have been swamped by a heavy sea on nearing the strand where she was to have landed. This view is confirmed by the fact that oars, mast and sail, and the shattered fragments of the boat were all found in a recess in the adjoining cliff not a hundred yards from the landing place, with the body of the wife of John Hayes floating among them. But the Glandore regatta had other victims besides this holocaust of eleven souls. Two others died the following night in consequence of the injuries received in some manner not yet known. One was a fine young man from Unionhall named Callanan; the other, whose name is M'Carthy, lived also in the vicinity. [Cork Examiner.

Progress of Railway Enterprise—One of the Results of the Galway Line of Steamers.—The prospectus of the new line of railway intended to fill the break that now severs the country lying between Ennis and Athenry has been published. The project is supported by the local gentry, and we recognize in that fact another of the many proofs that have been recently exhibited to show that the people of Ireland are alive to the importance of promoting industrial enterprise within this country on a sound and well-considered basis. In this project we also recognize the evidence of a determination to participate in the established advantages which are sure to flow from an intimate and facile connection with the great gate of western commerce that is now opening for the advantage of all Ireland. We do not observe the name of any director of the Midland Great Western Company among the provisional committee of this new line, but as the Ennis and Athenry Junction will inevitably bring important advantages to the Midland Company, we, of course, assume that it will receive the substantial support of the shareholders of that Company. Anything that pretends to promote and develop the trade and prosperity of Ireland necessarily commands our support; and as no practical man can doubt that the success of the American Packet Station is closely identified with the best interests of the country, we observe with pleasure that the promoters of the present project are alive to this question. From the prospectus we extract the following observations: "The port of Galway being now established as a transatlantic packet station, has turned the tide of American commerce in that direction, and as the proposed line will connect Galway not only with the South of Ireland, but also by the shortest route, via Waterford and Milford, with the South of England and Wales, it is evident that a large proportion of the American passenger, mercantile and postal traffic must pass over the proposed line, and that, in addition to its local merits, it must become one of great national importance." This new line, therefore, commends itself to public support, not only on its own intrinsic merits, which are very considerable, but likewise as tending to promote still further the prosperity of the Midland Great Western Company and the stability of the Galway American Packet Station. The names of the provisional committee afford the most satisfactory guarantee for the *bona fides* and respectability of the Company, and it is a subject of congratulation to observe such gentlemen identifying themselves with the permanent interests of their country. They have commenced in a practical way and established a strong claim upon the public; for, as we had occasion to record the other day, the first fruit of the local meeting held by the provisional committee was a local subscription to their undertaking amounting to something like the sum of £15,000, obtained at one meeting in the town of Gort within a few hours. This promises well for the energy of the gentlemen engaged in the project, and strongly for the prospects of the new railway, to which we wish all speed.

The Galway Packet Station.—At the last meeting of the Town Commissioners of Dundalk, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That our county and borough representatives be respectfully requested to press upon the Government the justice and expediency of supporting a regular steam communication between Galway and America, and thereby effect postal and general intercourse between the two countries to the obvious advantage of the commerce, not only of Ireland, but of the United Kingdom.

The Irish Revivals and the Branding Impostures.—A meeting was lately held in the church of Rev. William Breakey, Lisburn, Ireland, one of its leading objects being to hear from the lips of the reverend gentleman a statement bearing on the results of some of his investigations as to the fruits of the revival movement in that town and neighborhood. Mr. Breakey advocated the revival, but in his discourse on the heavenly trance "Religionists" he said: "I, myself, have seen four strange instances, which I think I cannot too strongly bring before you. With respect to the first, I saw nothing extraordinary or miraculous; and with regard to the second, there were no marks while I was there although it was said there were words visible on the flesh, which, I confess, I could not see. But with reference to the third case, there were certainly visible marks on the body of the person, and I was told that these meant 'My Christ.' These were so placed in the zigzag form that I could not make anything out of them; and you, my brethren, might as well make 'My Christ' from the sheet of paper (holding up a blank sheet) which I now place before you, as I could make 'My Christ,' from the marks which were then exhibited to me. Now, with regard to the fourth case, I certainly saw marks upon the skin of that women, and they were in this form. [The reverend gentleman here exhibited a sheet of paper with a scroll upon it, showing certain marks on the arm of the female referred to.] Now, continued the reverend gentleman, I cannot deny that mark, my brethren, but I ask you to listen to the evidence of Rev. Mr. Hall on the subject, and to bear his testimony in mind. Mr. Hall writes to me in these terms:"

September 12, 1859.

My Dear Mr. Breakey.—In compliance with your request, that I would state what passed at a certain house on Friday night last I write to say that on arriving there I saw a girl sitting in the house, and apparently the object of attention of a crowd assembled The word "Lord" was traced very rudely on her arm, and some other letters, which I did not note particularly, on her breast. I had no hesitation in pronouncing at once that all had been done with the blue bag, or something similar. I asked for a damp cloth, which, after some persuasion, the people allowed to be applied to the arm on which a woman present asserted "she had seen the word 'Lord' grow!" With the cloth you rubbed two of the letters off with the greatest ease. You then called the attention of the people, and holding the arm up before all present, rubbed the other two off without the least difficulty. I never saw a more clumsy or futile attempt at imposture, and regret much to learn that any one can be so wicked as to persevere in the deceit, or can find people so weakly credulous as to heed such nonsense.

J. S. HALL.

Hints to Persons Wanting Passage by the Galway Line.—The above steamer will sail this evening for St. Johns, N. F., and New York. She has on board 250 steerage and 120 saloon passengers. Upwards of 150 persons have been disappointed in obtaining steerage passage. This is attributable, in a great measure, to the fact that numbers of persons neglect to book themselves with the agent in the locality to which they belong, thinking, doubtless, that it is quite time enough to take their passage in Galway on the day before sailing. We hope persons intending to sail by this line will disabuse their minds of this erroneous impression; for when the parties arrive here and apply to the office for a passage, they generally find, to their surprise and loss, that all the berths are already filled. Thus they are put to very great expense, being obliged to travel back again to their former places of residence, or remain in Galway until the sailing of the next steamer. We hope these few hints upon the necessity of booking with the local agents, and that as early in the month as possible, will be acted upon by emigrants intending to proceed by this route.

The cargo of the Circassian is varied, consisting of iron and other miscellaneous goods from Liverpool, a quantity of whiskey from Messrs. Persse & Miller, Galway, and also some from a firm in Dublin, together with between 300 and 400 cases of linen from Belfast.

John O'Flynn victualler, sends out four legs of mutton for the honorable Ambrose Shea, member of the Legislative council of St. Johns, Newfoundland, where they are intended to be delivered fresh, being preserved in ice during the voyage.

The mails were put on board at five o'clock.

[Galway Express, Sept. 21.

ENGLAND.

The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the explosion on board the Great Eastern had terminated. The evidence was very conflicting as to who had the responsible charge of the engines. Mr. Scott Russell denied that he had control, and the head engineer of the ship made a similar denial. The verdict of the jury was as follows:—

We find that the deceased came to their deaths from injuries received from steam, hot air and water, in consequence of the bursting of a jacket attached to the foremost funnel of the Great Eastern steamship, and that said bursting was caused by the closing of a tap connected with the syphon attached to such jacket, in conjunction with the shutting off the feed from the water casing to the boilers; but there is no evidence before the jury to show by what person or persons the tap was shut off; and the jury further express their opinion that said taps are highly dangerous when placed in such positions, and that sufficient caution was not used by the engineers. The verdict is simply "Accidental death."

It is considered likely that the accident may give rise to questions at law.

The Manchester Guardian, in an editorial on General Harney's occupation of the island of San Juan, says:—

The American General's exploit seems to have been nothing more than one of those acts of piracy by which lawless representatives of the United States are accustomed to settle disputes with weaker and more barbarous neighbors, but which it is time she should be taught they cannot safely indulge in against powerful and civilized nations.

The article concludes as follows:

We trust the Government of the United States will speedily disavow the act of its officer, otherwise the English Government will be forced to take immediate steps for the vindication of the honor of the country, and showing the licensed ruffians of the Federal army that they must not appropriate British territory as coolly as if they were merely cutting off another slice of Mexico. [Such a tone of ill-feeling towards this country is hardly in accordance with the cotton interests and policy of Manchester, a city which, in the event of a war between England and the United States, would be overwhelmed with bankruptcy and a war between its own ruined capitalists and unemployed workmen. It is always safe to bluster and call hard names at a distance, but one thing is certain, that our Government is not to be talked out of its rights in the matter.—Ed. Record.]

The London Post characterizes Gen. Harney's conduct as totally opposed to the first principles of public law, and hopes the American Government will disavow it.

The Independence Belge says that Lord Cowley and Count Walewski have been commissioned to arrange a basis of co-operation between England and France in the prosecution of the Chinese war.

Three 91-gun ships were at Portsmouth under orders for foreign service, and four gunboats were being prepared with all haste for China. The utmost activity prevailed at Woolwich and elsewhere in getting off ammunition, &c.

FRANCE.

It was rumored in Paris that the Emperor had requested the King of Sardinia to refuse to the deputations from the Legations their request for annexation to Piedmont.

A ship-of-the-line, steel plated, to be called the Magenta, and the largest vessel in the French navy, had been commenced at Brest.

It was reported at Paris that France would co operate with Spain in the expedition against the Moors.

It is asserted that the conclusion of the harvest shows that the crop has been twenty per cent less productive than last year. Flour and wheat had slightly advanced in Paris and also in most of the provincial markets.

The vintage accounts were generally satisfactory.

The forts were being manned in the bays of St. Malo and of Cancale, and a plan had been prepared for arming the coast from Antibes to Port Vendres.

The French outposts on the frontiers of Morocco had been several times fiercely attacked by native tribes, but they had been repulsed. The government of Morocco was not implicated in these attacks.

ITALY.

There had been reports from Rome that the Pope's health was so shattered that he would probably soon resign; but the latest accounts say that he had perfectly recovered.

The Papal government had expressed satisfaction with the recent article in The Paris Moniteur on Italian affairs.

Ministerial changes in Naples are reported. Filangieri had resigned the Presidency of the Council. His successor was not yet known.

SPAIN.

Some of the journals say that General Serano is to be Captain General of Cuba, vice General Concha, whose retirement has long been expected.

RUSSIA.

The Invalide Russe publishes a dispatch confirming the reported capture of Schamyl during a victorious assault by the Russians on Gunit. Schamyl's sons and family were captured or killed. The Russians took five cannon, and their loss did not exceed 100 men.

TURKEY.

The London Times publishes the following special dispatch from its correspondent:

Constantinople, Sept. 18, 1859.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan has been discovered. Two hundred persons have been arrested here, among them the Pasha of Albania, who was apparently the chief. Some troops are suspected of participation. The affair originated with a fanatical party.

CHINA.

There is no additional news from China, but a private despatch states that there had been large sales of manufactured goods both at Hong Kong and Shanghai. It was, therefore, inferred that political affairs had not experienced any new complication.

COCHIN CHINA.

The French Admiral commanding at Cochin China had concluded a treaty with the Anamese, and would probably start with his fleet for China.

The Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Bordeaux was opened on the 8th ult. The Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux was present, along with seven of his Suffragan Bishops and representatives of two Colonial Bishops, who are also Suffragans of Bordeaux. The assembled Fathers returned from the cathedral to the seminary processionally through the streets of the town, which were decorated to do them honor.

[Journal de Lot et Garonne.

The son of a former Minister, the young Count de Schlenbourg, of Berlin, who has lately made his abjuration of Protestantism, has entered at Werne, in Westphalia, the convent of the Capucins, as a novice.

Ami de la Religion.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH OF THE REV. H. E. S. HENNIS.—The Rev. Father Hennis died at New Bedford on the 19th ultimo, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, after a protracted illness. He was a native of Peterborough, Virginia, and was ordained in 1853, at Montreal. In the same year he took charge of a Catholic church at New Bedford, where he was respected and beloved for his many estimable qualities. The funeral services were conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Fallon, of New Bedford, Herne of Taunton, Tucker of Boston, and others.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Church of the Holy Cross, in Union, Tioga county, Pa., was dedicated to Almighty God and blessed on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, (14th ult.,) by the Rev. Charles J. Maugin, pastor of Blossburg.

A NEW CHURCH IN CAMDEN, N. J.—The Catholics of Camden, N. J., have long experienced the want of a suitable place of worship in their midst. The town is every day becoming more important, and the inhabitants are rapidly increasing. To meet the urgent demands of a large number of Catholics of the place, a new and commodious church is about to be built, and will be dedicated to the service of the Almighty in a few weeks. Worship was heretofore held in Star's Hall, which can afford accommodations for only three hundred persons. The church which is to supply its place is situated in North Camden. The lot on which it is to be built is 65 feet on Taylor's Avenue, by 33 feet on Fifth-street. The body of the church will measure 52 feet by 30 feet, and will be 37 feet high, having two stories, the lower to be used at present as a chapel, and the upper story as a schoolroom. The situation is the most pleasant that could be desired, the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad being upon one side, and the ferry station being only a square or two on the other.

The ground has been secured for the erection of a larger building, should the increasing numbers of the congregation demand it. The chapel, should this happen, will then be converted solely to the purposes of a schoolhouse. The regular attendance at school is about 100 children, under the charge of an efficient female teacher. The name of the church will probably be the Church of the Immaculate Conception. In Camden there are at present two Episcopal churches, three Methodist, two colored, one Presbyterian, and one German Lutheran. The ground attached to the chapel will be inclosed, and made a playground for the school-children.

The debt upon the edifice, when completed, is estimated at $2,000. The sum, however, is steadily decreasing, owing to the indefatigable industry and self-sacrificing devotion of the pastor, Rev. J. Moran, to whom the thanks of the entire city of Camden are eminently due. Father Moran will be at all times grateful for the slightest assistance given him to complete the work he has undertaken.

[Herald and Visitor.

ORDINATIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.—On Thursday, 22d September, the Sacred Order of Subdeaconship was conferred by the Most Rev. Archbishop, in the church of St. Alphonsus, on Domini Zwickert, Eugene Grimm, William Meredith, Michael Dausch, William Luhrmann, Joseph Wust, Julius Keunzer, and Peter Paul Niederhausen, professed members of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. They were all promoted to Deaconship on Friday, 23d, and to Priesthood on Saturday 24th.

We are pleased to notice in this sacerdotal band Father Dausch, a native of our city, and Father Meredith, nephew of the late Thomas Meredith. We congratulate the Order on so large an accession of Priests, trained in the house of studies at Cumberland, which promises even a larger supply in each successive year. Above fifty students are now in this institution, rivaling one another in sacred learning, and still more in the practice of those austere virtues which best prepare men for the priesthood.

[Baltimore Mirror.

CONFIRMATIONS, &c., IN THE DIOCESE OF BOSTON.—Sunday, the 18th of September, was a happy day for the Catholics of Berkshire. The Bishop was in Pittsfield, where he confirmed 580 persons. An extra train was run on the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, which carried about 500 people to Pittsfield to witness the ceremony. On the Tuesday following, the Bishop consecrated the new burying ground laid out by the Catholics of that place. The Pittsfield Mission is under the charge of Rev. Edward Purcell.

On Thursday, the 22d, the Bishop confirmed 152 persons at St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, under the charge of the Rev. M. P. Doherty.

CONVERSION IN NEW ORLEANS.—The lady whose conversion is announced in the following extract from The New Orleans Catholic Standard is Madame Da Ponte, an authoress, who deservedly occupies a distinguished place in literary circles. She is, we understand, related to the Editor of one of the prominent New Orleans papers and some of the leading families of Louisiana:—

The Jesuit Fathers have again had the consolation of receiving into the Church a convert who has been distinguished in the world of letters—a lady who was at one time regarded in the literary circles of the North as among the most polished and gifted of its female poets. Her contributions to The Democratic Review, in particular, during the period when it was edited by our present Minister to Portugal, gave her a wide celebrity.

Her conversion has been no sudden blessing. The Divine Grace to which she owes it, appears to have prepared her soul for her regeneration gently and by slow degrees, in many perplexities and trials, and by suggesting to her in her lonely meditations which seemed to be the result of the ratiocination of her own intellect. We had the happiness of witnessing her confession of Faith and reception of the Sacrament of Baptism, at the altar of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on last Sunday, and were truly edified by her moral firmness and Christian humility. Genius never appears brighter than when it bows to Faith, and Faith never more heavenly than when it receives the homage of Genius.

" Haste thee on from grace to glory,
Arm'd with faith, and winged with prayer—
And eternal day before thee
Waits for God to guide thee there.
Soon shall close thine earthly mission,
Patience shall thy spirit raise;
Hope shall change to glad fruition,
Faith to sight, and prayer to praise!"

FOREIGN.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.—In Pomerania, the Government has authourized the foundation of new Catholic parishes at Griefswald, Auclam, and Coeslin, besides those of Hellin and Stralsund, which existed already. A new parish is established at Newstadt, in Silesia, and the mission established in 1850 at Torgan, in Saxony, is become also a Government parish. At Strasfurt, four masses are said in a hired apartment. There are, moreover, fifteen missions in the province of Saxony. Several Catholic churches are being built in the province of Prussia, where the Bishop of Ersenland has changed the old Castle of Heilsburg into a convent of Sisters of Charity. [Bien Public.

REV. DR. MANNING IN WATERFORD.—The people of Waterford will, in a short time, be afforded an opportunity of seeing and hearing the distinguished Dr. Manning. He has signified to his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, that he will have much pleasure in advocating the claims of the Sisters of Charity on the second Sunday in October, being the 9th of that month. There are few men of the present day who have attracted more public attention than this distinguished convert. Held in the highest respect by the members of the Established Church, in which he had filled the eminent position of Archdeacon, his loss was deeply felt by that body, when, in 1851, he made his renunciation, and was received into the Church by Father Brownhill, of the Society of Jesus. It may be interesting to subjoin a short account of one about whom public curiosity has been so much excited. Dr. Manning is the youngest son of the late William Manning, Esq., M. P. of Coombe Bank, in the county of Kent, and for merly Governor of the Bank of England. His education was commenced at Harrow and perfected at Baliol College, Oxford, of which he was a most distinguished student. The highest honors were awarded to him at the public examinations of Michaelmas Term, 1830, and his election to a "Fellowship" of Merton College followed soon after. In a short time, however, Mr. Manning resigned his "Fellowship," to be united in marriage with the daughter of the Rev. John Sargent, of Lavington, Sussex. This lady survived her marriage but three years. Mr. Manning first chose a public life, but soon changed it for the clerical profession, for which he seemed most peculiarly adapted by his talents and his many virtues. In 1833, he succeeded to the rectory of Lavington, vacated by the sudden death of his father-in-law. While enjoying this living he was author of the well-known works which have given lustre to his name. In 1840 he was appointed Archdeacon of Chichester, from which he afterwards retired on account of his conscientious convictions upon the celebrated case of Mr. Gorham. Dr. Manning was associated, in some public acts of his life, with the celebrated Archdeacon Wilberforce and Dr. Mill. Archdeacon Manning retired from his preferments in 1850, and after some months of total seclusion, came forward on Passion Sunday, 1851, to profess himself a member of the Holy Catholic Church. To Rome he immediately repaired, and prosecuted his studies in the Collegio Pio, on leaving which he received the cap of a Doctor of Divinity from his Holiness. Dr. Manning's manners and appearance are as captivating as his talents and eloquence are commanding. While he was yet a member of the Established Church, a writer in The Christian Times described him at a monster meeting at St. Martin's Hall in the following words:—"Archdeacon Manning's fine countenance and model head stood out with marked and unmistakeable individuality from the common and inferior physiognomies about him." He is tall, thin, and of most sweet expression of countenance; his voice is distinct and musical, his diction and delivery faultless. Dr. Manning is now Provost of Westminster and Superior of the oblates of St. Charles, at Bayswater. His missionary labors have been among the poorest—his influence has extended to the highest grades of society. He is respected in the Church he has abandoned—he is loved in his and our holy Mother's now. Dr. Manning is uncle to Father Anderdon.

[Waterford News.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN COCHIN CHINA.—A letter from Rev. Fr. Guinza, Dominican missioner, dated from Touraine, June 27th, says that the peace proposed by the Annamite Emperor, was a most welcomed piece of intelligence for the Franco-Spanish force, which was fast diminishing from epidemy at Touraine. At Suigon however, where the climate is excellent, the Europeans were in good health.

On the 15th of June, a child bearing a white flag, and followed by a servant, and accompanied by a petty mandarin, was seen to come out of the entrenchments of the Annamites, and to traverse the space wich divided the two camps at Touraine. He was led to the admiral, with whom the mandarin had a long conversation. The result was that a vast shed was erected, at an equal distance from both camps, to treat of peace with full liberty. On the 20th two French officers, with two missioners, went to the place of meeting, where they found two mandarins arrived purposely from Huey, the Annamite capital. A conference of two hours took place, during which the general bases of peace were presented by Mr. Lafond, Aide de-Camp of the Admiral. On the 22d two other mandarins, one of whom spoke English perfectly, came to ask explanations on some sentences of the proposals of peace which presented some difficulty at Huey. The explanations were given, and the arrival of a high personage is expected daily to come and treat definitively with the Admiral himself. A letter from Canton, however, (in The Univers of July 22,) says that the affairs of Cochin China go on slowly. Negociations continue, but it is feared that they will not be successful, for at the time they were opened, the persecution redoubled in fury. Christians, and especially native priests have been butchered.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

The four Archbishops of Tuscany, namely those of Florence, Pisa, Lucca and Sienna have addressed a strong and at the same time dignified remonstrance to the present Government to protest against the two circulars published by The Monitore Tuscano on the 25th ult. We know that the other Bishops are ready to follow the example of their metropolitans, adhering fully by express letters to the principles manifested by them in the aforesaid process. [Il Piemonte.

The secular clergy of the Island of Sardegna are starving. Their property has been confiscated by the Piedmontese Government, and the salary promised them has not been paid them for the last six months. [Ichnusa

Rev. Fr. Raffo, S. J., lately attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street, London, has left for the missions of California.

The English Province of the Society of Jesus has recently received from the Holy See the charge of the missions of Sierra Leone on the West Coast of Africa.

The funeral of the distinguished Bishop of Annecy, Mgr. Louis Rendu, took place on the 30th ult. in the presence of the Provost and Chapter of his Cathedral, 300 priests of the Diocese and an immense concourse of his diocesan children. The public functionaries joined in the funeral cortege. The See of St. Francis of Sales is thus vacant. [Bon Sens.

The Queen of Spain has abandoned the magnificent domain of the Escurial to a religious community, which is to occupy itself with education, and a convent of nuns has just been established on another part of the royal domains. Similar institutions are beginning to reappear in the provinces.

The Cathedral of Cambrai was nearly destroyed by fire recently. In less than half an hour the roof fell in, but the interior of the church was preserved. The magnificent organ was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at 350,000f.

On the 8th ult., took place the consecration of the new Catholic church of Geneva. Four Bishops and nearly 200 priests assisted at the ceremony. The Bishop of the Diocese, Mgr. Marilley, was the consecrator. He was assisted by the Bishops of St. Jean de Maurienne, of St. Claude and of Belley. The late Bishop of Annecy, Mgr. Rendu, had agreed to be present, but it has been from Heaven. The Abbe Marmillod announced that on the following day a funeral service would be celebrated for him in the new church, which is dedicated under the invocation of our Lady of the Immaculate Conception.

SINGULAR PRISONERS.—James Swan, an American merchant, was committed to the prison of St. Pelagie, (in Paris,) on the 28th of July, 1808, for a sum of 625,640 francs, (upwards of £25,000,) and repassed the gates, for the first time, on their opening to the Revolution, on the 29th of July, 1830, twenty-two years afterwards. The man, possessed of a fortune amounting to nearly four millions of francs, denied the justness of the claim beyond the sum of six or seven thousand francs, and determined to spend his life in prison, rather than obey a judicial sentence which he considered unjust. Having first caused it to be intimated to his wife and children that he would disinherit them to the last farthing of his property if they paid the debt, he furnished his prison apartment in a style of princely magnificence, and hired, in the Rue de la Cele, opposite the gates of St. Pelagie, a spacious dwelling, with coachhouse and stables, for his friends, cooks, etc. For the former class he kept two carriages, and they were commissioned to appear before him and spend his money in the Bois-de-Boulogne, public streets and promenades, balls, and theatres. "A curious original was James Swan. He strutted and attitudinized in his prison like Chodruc-Duclos in his rags; it was his method of flinging a defiance in the face of society. Consistent in his determination, he was preparing to return to his prison, after the events of the 'three days,' when, on the 31st of July, he was seized with apoplexy at his temporary lodging," and consigned to the closer and longer imprisonment of the grave. The motives of the well-known M. Ouvrard are less honorable, though the consequences to himself were less severe. Not disputing the debt for which he was detained, he yet refused to pay it, and determined like Mr. Swan, to undergo his imprisonment, which, as a Frenchman, could not in his case exceed five years. He, too, led a life of princely expenditure in his prison, and among other instances of extravagance, it is told of him that, for the purpose of adding a neighboring room to his establishment, he paid the debt of the prisoner who occupied it. "On e day when M. de Villele, the Finance Minister, was dining with him, the latter urged him to settle matters with Seguin, representing the scandal which his conduct reflected on the Government, which had so long retained him as contractor-general. "*Parbleu*, Monsigneur!" replied Ouvrard; "you speak very much at your case. I am here for five years, for five millions of money; I gain, therefore, by my imprisonment, one million a year; and if you know of any speculation at once more lucrative and sure, I am not obstinately wedded to this, observe. In that case, I will pay tomorrow." For the sake of its honorable contrast, we may add to these the case of Dante, the Conde de Foscolo, patriarch of Jerusalem, who was incarcerated for 100,000 francs, at the suit of a cure of Paris, and liberated by an accidental omission in the deposit of the aliment money required by law on part of the detaining creditor, after imprisonment of upwards of six years. "But the patriarch was an honest man. When he had recovered his liberty, and was under no further compulsion to do so, he paid every farthing of his original debt, and the cure eventually lost nothing but his costs.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications concerning in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,

† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... ..$3 00
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Price per copy, for six copies or more.... 2 00

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The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 371 Broadway.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1859.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

We know of no city in the Union in which there is so large a field as that presented by New York for the exercise of that truest and noblest spirit of charity with which it has ever been the great object of the Catholic Church to inspire all her children. Those who have never visited the alleys and bye-ways of our Metropolis can have but a meagre conception of the physical wretchedness and misery which are to be found therein, or of the impoverished condition in which it is no exaggeration to say thousands of its inhabitants live from day to day and from week to week. The Corporation it is true appropriates a large amount annually for the relief of the poor in the institutions under its charge, as well as those who are on its list of outdoor paupers, but still the measure of its charity is inadequate to all the demands which are made upon it, and which must be supplied from other sources. Besides, after all, a Government, be it State or municipal, has never yet succeeded by itself in discharging the obligations of charity, for the simple reason that it is a mere material agent, and, like all corporations, being without a soul, cannot appreciate or act in accordance with the spirit of true benevolence, which derives its very existence from the Catholic Church. The agents who dispense its benevolence are not volunteers in the work, but paid officials, whose labor, it may be in some instances, is inspired by feelings of humanity, or of some still higher impulse; but it is labor, however, that is paid for, and it must be regarded, therefore, to the extent to which it is remunerated, as a tax upon the charity of the public.

As we have said, the Corporation is unable to supply all the wants of the city, but the association which is so well known to the Catholic community, and indeed to the general public, under the title of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, has done and is doing much to alleviate the wretchedness of that large portion of the poor of New York to which we have alluded. It is a body of devoted and zealous Catholics, who are influenced in what they do by a strong sense of Christian duty, and who require no remuneration for the services thus rendered. "No work of charity," say the rules, "Should be regarded as foreign to the Society, although its special object is to visit poor families. Thus its members are expected to embrace every opportunity of affording consolation to the sick and to prisoners; of instructing poor, unprotected, or imprisoned children, and of procuring the succors of religion for those who need them, at the hour of death." In these few words we have the noble and Catholic mission for the performance of which the association was organized, and which is so truly in accordance with the sacred example of Him who went about doing good. Heretofore the Society has been well sustained by the generous benevolence of the Catholics of New York, and we have no doubt that their liberality will be equal to the demand that is now made upon them. In The RECORD of last week, there was an announcement to the effect that the third annual festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul would be held at the City Assembly Rooms from October 24 to the 27th, inclusive, and that tickets might be had of the members of the several Conferences. Now, in regard to the occasion, independent of its charitable character, it is sufficient to say that the Festival of this year promises to exceed all of the kind that have been held for the same object. A number of the ladies of several of the churches have formed themselves into committees, which have already started on their collecting tours. We trust they will be, as they have always been, well received, and that they may have reason to be gratified with the result of their efforts to increase the treasury of the poor.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES—LATE NEWS FOR THE VISITING "JELLABYS."

We are told that Catholic Ireland is to be submitted to the annoyances of another "Reformation," and that a grand *coup* is to be made, in order to bring her people round to the profession—feigned or truthful, no matter which—of some one of the multifarious "stripes" of Protestantism. Ireland has seen many "Reformations," the most marked of which were the great "Elizabethan Reformation," the Penal Laws and Botany Bay Reformation," the "Farnham Reformation," and the "Famine Reformation;" but she is Catholic still.

The new movement may be called the "Presbyterian and Hysterical Reformation." It is undertaken by men—Presbyterian ministers—the most unlikely of all the dissenting sects to impress the Catholics favorably; for the cold, calculating, and selfish dogmatism of the followers of John Knox will ever be repulsive to the genial, free-hearted, and confiding hearts of the pure Celts of the soil. A deputation has, however, arrived in this country from the Northern Presbytery of Ireland, in order to ask the people for contributions with which to carry on the great "work." No doubt they will be liberally replied to by the native born Irish Presbyterians who have settled here since the famine years; but we are certain our native born American friends will not give much money in support of such futile religious "Buncombe" as these gentlemen have already got off in some of the secular papers.

It is a fact that the Presbyterian Church of Ireland has been in a bad way, particularly as to finances, for years past. Once it had a good hold on the affections of the people at large, who remembered the "national" men of Dungannon, and gave full honor to the memories of the Independents who adhered to the "covenant" despite the dragoons of Claverhouse and the tortures of the "Boot" and "Thumbscrew." But these days are long past, and the "Kirk," since divided on points of belief and eaten up by synodical dissension, abnegated all claim to the good wishes of the people, and trampled on the ashes of its own founders when it accepted the miserable "Regium Donum" of England, which made its ministers the paid mercenaries of the State, and, in some measure, of the State Church.

Since then, a contracted asceticism has been the leading characteristic of the clergy in the north of Ireland. They became sour, discontented and bigoted, to a degree which soon induced them to worship the *manes* of the "Saint" John Balfour, of Burleigh—who murdered the Episcopal Bishop of Edinburgh merely for the *crime* of being a Bishop—in preference to the remembrance of the patriot William Orr. These selfish feelings, combined with their mean position towards both Catholics and Protestants, weakened the influence of the Church Ministers very much, and as they enjoyed the "Royal Money Gift" of the Crown, the people were not very anxious to give voluntary offerings for their support.

Hence the effects of the Irish famine told fearfully on the resources and moral feelings of the Presbyterian body, both lay and clerical. Poverty thinned the congregations, and sent the most energetic, best educated and liberal-minded of their young members to the United States, where, we are glad to say, they have for the most part succeeded well. The same visitation laid bare the hollowness of all the charitable professions of the "Knoxite" Church; for during these terrible years many a good old Presbyterian was permitted to die in the Poorhouses by his *own children*, who turned coldly away from the aged parent when tottering to a pauper's grave.

It is generally said that "Charity begins at home." Now, as we live in a land of "free speech," THE RECORD proposes that some day, when the three Presbyterian "propagandists" are *together* in a church, some American Presbyterian would ask them the following questions:—"*Do either of you know a case in which a Presbyterian minister permitted his own father to die in a poor-house, after having been cruelly dispossessed of his home by the clerical son? Do either of you know of the son, when in "orders," meeting that old man in pauper's dress on the way, and turning from him in contempt, owing to his poverty?*" Should the trio not reply, the examinant will know how to read their silence. Should they answer "Yes," then let us scout such "Reformers," and send them home to take lessons in charity and filial love from the poor Irish Catholics whose religious feelings they wish to outrage.

The fact is, however, that the "Reformers" have come here merely to follow their "well-to-do" young men, and get money from them. No people keep a more sharp look-out for the finances than the "Kirkmen," and most members of the great "Sederunt" of Belfast read the "Money Article" of a newspaper long before they look at its "Religious Intelligence." Hence, when they were depressed by the financial crisis of 1857 they gathered the "Revival" idea from our papers, took it up as a profitable dodge, and added the "Popish Reformation" clause to it, in order to make it pay. It has been carried out for some months in and around Belfast and Ballymena, in Ireland, but although the nervous and over-worked factory and sewing girls make excellent "hysterical" mediums for the "new light," they have little money; so, having exhausted all the home supplies, the "Kirk" thought well to send its deputation over here for more.

They will do a little, as we have said, in this city and the neighboring towns; but the "Revival" excitement is dead and gone with us, and we have other business to attend to besides talking of the "bogus" conversion of Connaught. Little arguments, very exciting in Fintona or Faughanvale, cannot engage the minds of our citizens. We are now looking after affairs in China, Australia, Japan, Vancouver's Island, and Utah; canvassing the next Presidential contest; building up cities and towns by the dozen, clearing away the forests, and chasing up the English at San Juan with a sharp stick. What leisure, or right, have we, therefore, to set out to convert Ireland, working too with men unknown in its three largest provinces? None at all. We therefore advise the Reverend gentlemen to stay a time in New York in order to "see life," and then go home. When there, let them suspend all the sickly agitators who are employed as ministers in the "kirk," replace them with men possessing the "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," and then go to work to make out a general "confession" of church unity and doctrine. This will engage their minds for a long time. In the interval let them cease to beg for army, jail, and poorhouse chaplaincies from either Government or parish Boards, as a means of drawing pay, when they know their services are not wanted.

This would indeed be a Northern "Revival" for Ireland. As to the one now in progress, what are its consequences? The London Times of the 16th of September reports that *thirty-two* persons had been committed to the hospitals as *insane* from Belfast, Larne, and Newtownards *within three weeks*, described as laboring under "religious delusions." The Northern Whig newspaper acknowledges the fact, and Archdeacon Stopford, of the Episcopal church in Meath, who visited the North to witness the "revival" scenes, states that the preachers used the "most *unmeaning assertions and excited gestures for long periods in order to produce a hysteria in one or two persons amongst the crowd, being well aware that the contagion would spread.*" The London Times also tells us that a girl is now being "exhibited" who the "revivalists" say was "tatooed" over her heart by some heavenly agent when in a *religious trance*; the writer adding that the marks were put on with India ink, in the most clumsy manner, by some zealous revivalist.

This is the latest news from the Irish "Revival." Perhaps the "Propagandists" have not heard it before. If so, we advise them to go home and see if it be true, and then appropriate what cash they may have collected for the cure or comfort of the mental imbeciles and religious insane.

HOW AUSTRIA CARRIES OUT HER PEACE PROMISES.

The understanding arrived at between the Emperors of Austria and France at the conclusion of the Italian war—to the effect that a more liberal system of governmental rule would be inaugurated by Francis Joseph—is being carried out by his Majesty in that honest spirit of Catholic truth and fair dealing which has ever distinguished his reign. Immediately on his return to Vienna he issued an order for an assemblage of all the heads of departments and provincial governors in an official council, at which every matter of national complaint would be presented and freely canvassed, and in which the executive members would freely, and without reservation, state what change they thought was wanted, if any. This body has not been fully organized thus far, owing to the vast distances which some of its members have to travel and the temporary office

changes which their departure from headquarters necessarily includes. Some consultations have, however, taken place already, and there is little doubt but that this national Austrian Congress will be found to be one of the most highly important "Reform" meetings ever before called together in Europe.

The Emperor determined at once to cut away the great foothold of the slanderers of his Government and the Catholic Church on the question of Protestant disabilities in the Empire, and, not waiting for the issue of the deliberations alluded to, has published an Imperial "patent," which regulates and defines the position of the Protestant Churches "Nos. 1 and 2" (Lutheran and Calvinist), as they are described in the State papers, all over Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia. This document, which is explicit and lengthy, declares that the Protestant Churches may hold Synods at regular periods; that the congregations may freely choose their own clergymen and *schoolmasters;* may freely acquire property and *manage their own Church, Schools and "foundational" estates;* that Protestant Ecclesiastical Courts are to have *exclusive* jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, and that Protestants *only* will be employed in the general inspection of Protestant Schools.

Austria has thus summarily settled the great "hue and cry" of the "oppressions of the Concordat," "Catholic persecution," "Protestant sufferings," "Infantile proselytism," and so forth, and done it in a manner which will be productive of much good to the Church in the end. Already have sections "Nos. 1 and 2" of Protestantism commenced to quarrel about the division of the "spoils" of office, and to wrangle in a race for the School and other perquisites. During the argument both divisions have united in paying a marked tribute to the faithful honesty with which the Catholic officials discharged their duties towards them. The Minister of Education, a rigid Catholic, being removed from office owing to the School clause in the "patent," both sects joined in asking for his restoration, asserting that they *"never knew or heard of an instance where he interfered with the religious tenets or teachings of the dissenting pupils either by act or implication."* This proves fully that the two sects of Luther and Calvin cannot trust each other when they are left to themselves.

If the New York State Legislature will, at its next session, imitate the liberal course of Austria on subjects of Catholic education and Church property, we will be heartily glad of it. We fear, however, it will be long before we see such a measure of Public School toleration either in our own or the neighboring States of the Union, and dread that it will not be verified in England, Ireland, Scotland or Prussia in our day.

When will the Board of Education in York work to earn such a tribute of respect and confidence as has been awarded by Protestants to the Catholic ex-Minister of Education in Catholic Austria? Never. And so our Public School System will go on with its management intrusted, as now in many instances, to those who—

"Teach the child to read, and teach so well,
That they themselves, by teaching, learn to spell."

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, FORDHAM.—Those who appreciate the great importance and value of this institution, only require to be informed that the collections which will be taken up in all the churches of this diocese to-morrow, (the 9th inst.,) will be appropriated to its benefit. Need we say that its maintenance should be the object of the special solicitude of every Catholic, and that the means for its support should be contributed with a liberal hand.

UP-TOWN IMMIGRATION OF COMMERCE AND ITS CHANGES.

Our industrious and frugal ancestors in this good city of New York made all their money down about the Battery, and when they had concluded their day's work, retired to sleep over the store. They thus enjoyed riches, good health, and peace of mind at the same moment, and judged themselves so well off that they were in no hurry to push the city to Bleeker street. When they did get there, however, they had around them such a crowd of "fashionable" children and grandchildren as soon inaugurated the cry of "above Bleeker;" and it may be truly asserted that the line of demarcation between the new avenue mansions and democratic domiciles having been once drawn, the "up-town" movement progressed at a rate which caused the old folks to stare in wonder. Still it went on, as everybody wanted to "look as rich" as his or her neighbor, to such an extent that the fathers of some of our leading merchants of to-day prepared for a journey down to Greenwich street with as much precaution and care for their bodily comfort and sustenance as is at present required when about to set out on a European tour.

Ten years since palatial mansions became very frequent on the leading streets and avenues, and the "immigration" upwards was greatly facilitated in a few years after by the building of our city railroad lines. People have continued to run down to the old business stands by these conveyances ever since; but it now looks as if the island, for purposes of commerce and the perfect enjoyment of city *ton* and society, were about to be turned regularly round, and that all our great stores, trading wharves, public offices, law courts, and aristocratic dwellings would soon be moved to the extremities of the Central Park, if the majority of them did not seek a new location at Harlem.

Many causes have operated to produce, and are at work advancing, this great social change. Fashion was the primary one; but the necessity for fresh air which has been so long felt by our congested population may be truly called one of vital and imperious necessity. The attention which has been paid lately to the navigation of Long Island Sound has directed the eyes of a great number of wistful traders and cautious insurance men to that route as a channel of egress and ingress for our ocean steamers and merchantmen, when going on or returning from a voyage. Extensive and commodious wharves can be erected, it is said, at, and around, One Hundred and Sixth street from which, it is alleged, vessels can run to Montauk Point, one hundred miles, and drop into the ocean in safety and with a saving of time compared with the old journey by Sandy Hook. Should the Great Eastern be put alongside a landing at One Hundred and Sixth street, as many think she will, it will almost complete the revolution of which we speak. Hundreds of thousands of persons who have rarely visited the upper portion of the Island of Manhattan would be drawn there by curiosity, and we doubt not but "eloquent" property owners will be found to dilate on the beauties of the location in such style as to still more disgust their hearers with the idea of dying "below Bleeker."

The change may not be complete for some years but there is little doubt that the scene of some of our future "Hog and Piggery wars" will be laid below Canal street, and that we will have to run down to South, Front, or perhaps Wall streets in order to hire a squad of laborers; the poor having all come "down" and the rich "gone up" town. The "fashionable churches" of New York have long since deserted the "down town" poor leaving them all to the care of the Catholic Priest or the calamities of "no religion," just as they please to make it. Our merchant princes will likely soon follow the churches —if they can find them—and then what lady of fashion can remain within sound of the City Hall bell?

It may happen that the office of THE METROPOLITAN RECORD will be included in the great revolution, and that some day we will find our sanctum away up-town with branches at the Battery, the Central Park, Harlem, and all over Westchester County.

THE RECORD'S TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROME.

We publish another letter from our eloquent, fearless, vigilant and imcomparable Roman correspondent in this week's issue of THE RECORD, in which it will be seen that he has taken a bold and determined stand against the tyranny of the Papal Government. He has, he informs us, addressed a meeting of the oppressed people, explained to them the great blessings which we enjoy here in New York, and we are afraid, from the bold and outspoken manner in which he animadverted on the authorities of the Eternal City, that he will be seized and imprisoned in that same terrible dungeon in which, as he informed us in a former letter, several prisoners were recently found dead from breathing its fœtid atmosphere.

In this connection we do not intend to say anything about the enterprise of THE RECORD in securing the transmission of this important information by telegraph, or of the way in which we have got ahead of those great New York dailies which have been heretofore allowed to carry off the palm for the early publication of important and reliable intelligence. We are satisfied that our readers will appreciate our efforts, and if they are pleased, there is only one thing more we would desire—one hundred thousand subscribers; terms cash, in advance.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

The mania of the present day is, unquestionably, ballooning, and the audacity of modern æronauts has attained such a pitch that a voyage across the Atlantic has been projected, and will, we have no doubt, be attempted if no untoward event occurs to check, for a time, the progress of ærostation. The successful voyage made in July last by La Mountain and Wise from St. Louis to Lake Ontario excited the public interest and imparted confidence to those who believe in the practicability of ærial navigation. The use made of balloons by Napoleon at Solferino has contributed not a little to their present popularity and to his character for originality, though why it should have the latter effect it is difficult to conceive, for the same expedient was resorted to by the French General at the battle of Fleurus, in the year 1794.

The interest taken in the subject now is proved by reporters having accompanied the æronauts in their late expeditions, in order to give the public a description of the sights and scenes above, and a detailed account of the excitement and peril incident to ballooning.

The great question of crossing the Atlantic hinges upon the safety of Professor La Mountain, who ascended from Watertown, in the State of New York, seven or eight days ago, to ascertain with greater certainty the existence of a continual western current in the upper regions of the air, preparatory to his crossing the ocean. Some æronauts propose to dispense with balloons and, like the philosopher in Rasselas, trust themselves to wings which will propel them through the air, believing with him that they "will be necessarily upborne by the air, if they can renew any impulse upon it, faster than the air can recede from the pressure." If an ærial ship, however, manages to cross the Atlantic in safety, it will probably decide the question between the two systems by throwing the weight of success into the scale in favor of balloons. In view of the present interest in the subject, we present our readers with a few facts and incidents connected therewith, which will be found on another page.

THE GREAT EASTERNS OF ANCIENT TIMES.

At present, when the attention of the whole civilized world is directed to the last gigantic effort of human genius, and when we naturally feel inclined to boast of the wonderful progress which has been made in the mechanic arts, it is well to take a look at the Past and see how it compares with the Present in this respect. We are not of that class who think that the world has not advanced in material improvements, and who believe that in no particular do the moderns excel the ancients; neither do we agree with those on the other side who think that we are far and away ahead of the latter in the conquests that we have achieved in the physical world. However, it is well to look back upon the past occasionally, particularly when we are inclined to think that Archimedes and the other great scientific men of antiquity are, to use the common expression of the day, "not a circumstance" to those of the present age.

Our daily and illustrated papers have been filled with accounts of the Great Eastern, her wonderful size, her performances, and the immense multitude she is capable of accommodating; but what would they say if we told them that, several thousand years ago, there was a vessel built by one Ptolomæus Philopater that required no less than 4,000 rowers, 400 cabin-boys and 2,800 marines to man her? Or of another that was built under the direction of the great Archimedes himself, and that was provided with thirty dining-rooms, a gymnasium, gardens, pleasure walks, a library, hot baths, fish-ponds, stalls for horses, and a long list of other things, all proving that she must have been hardly inferior in size to the mammoth ship of our days. Those who want to know all the particulars of these Great Easterns of olden times will do well to read the interesting article which will be found on another page of THE RECORD.

HINT TO THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY---RUSSIAN BID FOR THE NEWS AGENCY OF THE WORLD.

Our good friends of the Atlantic Telegraph Company must needs hasten their efforts to complete that great undertaking, unless they wish to behold the ever-vigilant and ambitious Government of the Czar of Russia anticipate them in the perfecting of a rival undertaking. We are assured, on very good authority in Europe, that a late number of The Irkutsk Gazette—the official organ of Siberia—which was received in St. Petersburg, contained an order from General Mouravieff-Amurski, Governor of the Eastern District of the Siberian Territory, in which he commanded Captain Romanoff to make a survey of the country from Irkutsk to the shores of the Pacific with a view to the immediate construction of an electric telegraph line.

In this case, the wire is to be laid down from Kiachta, the great commerial depot on the frontiers of China; and all officials, inhabitants, and servants of the Russian crown are directed to aid and assist Captain Romanoff wherever and in whatever manner he wishes. The order in The Gazette is not dated; so it was imagined that it bore on its face that grand feature of Russian Cabinet rules, in having the survey *perhaps nearly finished before it was printed.*

From the Pacific shore it is intended

that this will be carried to the American Continent, either by way of the Aleutian Isles or Behring's Straits; the Czar's advisers pointing out to him that no great natural difficulties are presented to the construction of the line in either instance. The firm of Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, which has made nearly the whole network of Russian telegraph, and lately laid down the cable in the Red Sea, is to be charged with the mechanical and scientific portions of the job.

Should they succeed perfectly John Bull will receive another crooked twirl in his news routes, as the citizens of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, may expect to communicate with their business acquaintances and private friends in New York by way of St. Petersburg or some point near the North Pole. We hope, in order to preserve him from such annoyance, that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable will be "hurried up" or "down," whichever will make it operate quickest, for if such a staid old gentleman as "John" finds all his Australian letters and news brought to him by Panama and New York; his New York news sent to him by way of Saint Petersburg; with the city of New York—as foreshadowed in this paper—turned "upside down" he will never be able to comprehend the revolution and the great "Pose" may kill him off.

He has already, however, had news from China, of the making of the treaty of Tien-Sin, about which he is now fighting, by way of St. Petersburg, a Russian courrier having ridden overland with the despatches to that city in such style that Queen Victoria never heard of the event until the Czar had debated on it in all its bearings, and perhaps, laid a plan for its non-fulfilment by the Chinese. He then forwarded a short despatch to London announcing the fact.

To Our Subscribers.

We would consider it a favor if our subscribers would inform us of any failure in the regular weekly delivery of THE RECORD at their residences. All cases of the kind will be immediately attended to and remedied. Those who desire to have THE RECORD left by the carriers have only to notify us of the fact by mail or otherwise and the paper will be duly served every week.

No person is authorized to receive subscriptions for THE RECORD except regularly appointed canvassers. In all cases hereafter where subscriptions are paid to carriers and no receipt is given from the office we will not hold ourselves responsible for the irregular or non-delivery of the paker.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual festival for the benefit of these Institutions will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, 11th inst. There will be two distinct performances—one beginning at 2 o'clock P. M., and the other at 7½ P. M. The entertainments will be of a very superior character, under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who with his usual liberality has volunteered his valuable services. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained from the Sextons of the several Catholic churches, at the principal Catholic book stores, and at the box-offices of the Academy of Music on the day and evening of the festival. No postponement on account of the weather.

LECTURE BY DR. NICHOLS.—This popular lecturer and author has, we understand, complied with the request of the Cummings Literary Union to deliver a lecture on the 19th inst. The subject is the "Young Catholic in America," and the lecture will be delivered in the spacious lecture hall of the Medical College, in Twenty-third street.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR OCTOBER.—We have received the current number of this standard periodical, from which some interesting extracts on the progress of aerial navigation will be found on another page of the RECORD.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROME.

All our Correspondent Saw from the Seven-Hilled City---He Calls a Public Meeting and Addresses the Oppressed Romans---His Speech as Translated by Signor Ventosi, and Exclusively Reported for The Record ---He Discourses on the Greatness of New York---The Great Advantages of Living in a Righteous City Like Ours---What the Romans Want to Insure their Freedom and Happiness---Business Men's Prayer Meetings and Bible and Tract Societies Necessary for Rome---Preamble and Resolution Passed by the Meeting, and What They Were---A Committee Appointed to Supply the Deficiencies of the Romans---They Appoint Another Committee to Visit New York---What that Committee is to Do---The Great Eastern to be Chartered and Freighted with some of the Materials Necessary to Insure the Liberty and Independence of the Romans. &c., &c., &c.

[From our Special Correspondent—By Telegraph.]

ROME, Italy, Oct. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of The Metropolitan Record:

SIR: Here, perched upon the Seven Hills of the Eternal City, where he can see at one glance the Alps, raising their snow-capped summits heavenward on the north; the blue peaks of the Appenines on the east; the deeper blue of the Mediterranean on the west, while Vesuvius and Etna belch forth their lurid flames and darken with smoke the southern horizon—here, where the yellow Tiber rolls its vast floods at my feet and bears the navies of the world upon its turbid tide, your correspondent begins his third letter.

At length I hope something may be done for these poor Romans. I have been opening their eyes to their true condition. We concluded that the best thing that could be done was to call a public meeting, at which I made a speech. It was translated to the vast crowd by my accomplished *cicerone*, Signor Ventosi. As it will, doubtless, interest the American people, I send you a report. As an American and a distinguished stranger, I was received with great applause. The Italians are very fond of distinguished strangers. After the applause had subsided I spoke as follows:

"ROMANS, FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN OF JULIUS CÆSAR: Lend me your ears. [Hear, hear.] When I look down upon this sea of upturned faces, it puts me in mind of New York, where I came from. You can boast of your St. Peter's, but we have our City Hall, in front of which the free citizens of New York assemble on great occasions like the present to calmly deliberate on public affairs and decide important measures. [Cheers.]

"New York, my friends, is a great city, and happily free from the evils under which you are groaning. [Groans.] In fact, it is the model city of the model country of the world. [Hear, hear.] Can I offer you, O Romans, a better example? I expect not, I reckon not, I guess not. [Murmurs of applause.]

"In New York, my unfortunate Italian friends, the streets are always clean, the air always wholesome; the men are all honest and the women virtuous; laboring people have clean and comfortable homes, and sewing girls, after a few years of moderate labor, are able to retire upon their savings; temperance is universal and vice and crime unknown; taxes are light, and public officers universally perform their duties with zeal and fidelity; [cheers;] our milk is pure, our wine unadulterated; whatever we buy is precisely what it is represented to be, and no one ever asks too high a price or cheats his neighbor; [hear;] life and property are perfectly secure in the vigilance of the police and the honesty of the people; robberies are unknown, murders unheard of; we have no brigands, no rowdies. Ah! my friends, you should visit our chief mart of finance. You should go to Wall street. At its head stands the magnificent Trinity Church. Every day there is a business men's prayer meeting, and it is a most edifying sight to see the solemnity with which oaths are administered in the Custom House and notaries' offices. When you are in Wall street, you feel that you are in a temple of honesty, piety and solid cash. [Sensation.]

"If New York is a model of financial probity, let it also be to you a bright example of political integrity. When citizens are nominated to office, it is done by a calm, deliberative meeting, in which our oldest and most respected citizens take the lead. None but men of the purest character and highest capacity are ever nominated for office. On the day of election, every citizen goes quietly to the ballot-box and deposits his vote, and the best man for each office is sure to be elected. The public interests are felt by everybody to be in safe hands. Honesty is everywhere protected and rewarded; vice and crime are banished from the community. [Profound sensation.]

"But you, O unfortunate Romans, how is it with you? [Groans.] If I can believe your newspapers, the men who fill your highest offices are worthy of those by whose agency they are nominated and elected. But I spare your feelings. You know the evils you are seeking to remedy. Like causes produce like effects. Allow me to recommend to you some improvements in your religious, political and social system which, judging by the experience of my happy country, will be of inestimable advantage. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

"The first evil under which you labor, O Romans, is that of having only one religion. New York has twenty or thirty. [Hear.] How can a people be expected to prosper in anything, when they all believe alike? If there was to be only one Christian doctrine, why were there twelve Apostles? What a poor idea your priests must have of the Bible when they can find in it only one faith and one mode of worship, while our ministers, with less books in their Bibles than you have, find in it every variety of creed, and every form of worship, from the silence of a Quaker meeting to the shoutings of the Methodists; from the refined respectability of the Episcopalian or Unitarian service, to the rantings and extravagances of the hard shell Baptists. No! my friends, Italy will never be a united and happy people till you have at least a dozen or two of our religious denominations. [Hear, hear, and sensation.]

"The next thing you want is whisky. What can be expected of men who drink nothing but your poor washy wine, almost as weak as water? One of our departed statesmen said our grog shops and corner groceries were the nur series of democracy. Where are your nurseries of democracy in Rome? No wonder you are tyrannized over by the Pope. Protestant nations, which are, as every body knows, the freest and most enlightened in the world, all drink strong liquors. The English drink brandy and gin; the Scotch drink whisky, the Dutch have their Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps, which a patriotic adopted fellow citizen of mine has lately introduced into America; the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians drink plenty of rum and brandy; and in America they drink every kind of liquor that can be mentioned or manufactured out of corn, rye or potatoes, and all they can import from abroad. In fact, you will find that Protestantism, Liberty, and Spirituous Liquors go together. Therefore, O Romans, when you reform your politics, reform also your potations. [Applause.]

"And where are your Bible and Tract Societies? When a stranger goes to New York he finds a Bible in every room of every hotel. I can't say that any body ever reads them. That is not the question. But don't you see what a guarantee it must be of the honesty and virtue of every body?

"The next thing is to have Business Men's Prayer Meetings. In all the time I have been in Rome I have not seen a handbill or an advertisement for a single Business Men's Prayer Meeting. Why, we have them in New York all the year round. Our merchant's would'nt think they could sell a bill of goods; our bankers could'nt discount a note until they had been to the Business Men's Prayer Meeting. It is an American Institution you had better introduce without delay. Every one speaks three minutes, and prays a minute and a half. A few sailors to tell their experiences, and an Awful Goodfellow or two to set up a reform coffee shop, and Rome would soon take her place among the nations of the earth. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

"To introduce our harmonious and beautiful political system you need the instruction of some of our prominent American politicians, and the managers of our State Conventions and Primary elections. Under good training you might have political clubs that would equal those of New York, and our other great cities. Yes, Romans, you might boast your own heroic and devoted Blood Tubs, and Plug Uglies, your Dead Rabbits and Short Boys. Romans might learn to hit out from the shoulder. Romans, in time, and with proper instructions, might lay pipe like a Philadelphian, and political parties in Rome poll as many votes in proportion to the population as can be done in New York in any important election. Then would your eagles soar again to meet the sun, and the flag of free Rome unroll its gorgeous folds from the Capitol." [Enthusiastic and long continued applause.]

My speech, translated sentence by sentence, was received with immense approbation, after which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, it appears from the statement of the distinguished American, who has just addressed this meeting, that New York is a model city for a pure and efficient government, honesty, public and private virtue, security of life and property, health, peace, and general prosperity, and

"*Whereas*, this most enviable and happy state of things appears to arise from the possession of a great variety of religious denominations; the abundance of whisky and other potent beverages; free political institutions; the distribution of Bibles and tracts, and the recent institution of Business Men's Prayer Meetings, therefore,

"*Resolved*, that a committee of twelve citizens be appointed to confer with the distinguished Orator and Philosopher who has addressed us this evening, to concert measures to supply our deficiences in the above-mentioned particulars."

The committee was appointed, the meeting adjourned, full of hope and enthusiasm, and the gentlemen repaired at once to my room, where, after paying our united respects to a demijohn of Old Bourbon, we resolved upon the following plan of operations.

A committee is to be sent to New York to study the workings of our religious, moral, and political system. They are to invite a delegation from the United States to proceed to Rome and aid them in the work of reform. This delegation is instructed to secure—

First, one Minister of each religious denomination in the United States, an Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Baptist, Universalist, Methodist, Quaker, Shaker, &c., &c., and charter the Great Eastern to bring them all over at once, so that they may go to work as soon as possible to remedy the terrible monotony of a single religious faith. A cargo of the most approved brands of whiskey and other strong liquors, and a few experienced bar-keepers, will accompany the clerical delegation. The Bible and Tract Societies will be invited to complete the cargo.

An invitation will also be extended to Mr. Awful Goodfellow to accompany the clergymen and bar-keepers to take the lead in Business Men's Prayer Meetings, and open a reform coffee shop in one of the porches of the Coliseum.

The political department is also to be taken care of. The Roman Committee will invite a delegation of politicians to visit Rome, and assist in introducing our happy system. I have recommended to them to invite a full corps of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Ward politicians, with a proper attendance of Short Boys, Plug Uglies, Dead Rabbits and shoulder-hitters of different denominations, to induct the Italian people thoroughly and without delay into the workings of our political system.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that my efforts, both to do honor to my own country and to benefit that of my temporary abode, will not be either unappreciated or unrewarded.

T. L. N.

RESOLUTION TO BE SILENT.—Madame Regnir, the wife of a law officer at Versailles, while talking in the presence of a numerous party, dropped some remarks which were out of place, though not very important. Her husband reprimanded her before the whole company, saying, "Silence, madame, you are a fool!" She lived twenty or thirty years afterwards, and never uttered a single word even to her children! A pretended theft was committed in her presence, in the hope of taking her by surprise, but without effect, and nothing could induce her to speak. When her consent was requisite for the marriage of any of her children, she bowed her head and signed the contract.

JOKE OVER WINE.—It is said that the late Chief Baron Thompson was a very facetious companion over the bottle, which he much enjoyed. At one of the judge's dinners during assizes, there was present a certain dignitary of the church. When the cloth was removed, "I always think, my lord, that a certain quantity of wine does a man no harm after a good dinner!" "Oh no, sir!—by no means," replied the Chief Baron; "it is the *uncertain* quntity that does all the mischief!"

LITERATURE.

LETTERS TO AN EPISCOPALIAN, on the origin, history, and doctrines of the Book of Common Prayer. By Augustine Bede; Baltimore: Kelly, Hedian & Piet.

This work should be in the hands of every Episcopalian who feels an interest in tracing the Evangel of his particular sect from its compilation under Cranmer down to the latest revised American edition. He will also find in it historical sketches of the men who substituted the Book of Common Prayer for Catholic forms of worship, and the means by which they succeeded; the whole furnishing some useful hints on the craft of religious masonry and the best earthly mode of building up a Church. The historical sketch is followed by a review of the doctrines inculcated in the book, many of which are contradictory and inconsistent, and others flatly opposed to those now professed by American or English Episcopalians. The author observes that many of the points discussed can be decided only by historical authorities and that "he has confined himself mainly to such authorities as Episcopalians themselves acknowledge citing in proof of every material point their own historians and divines, hoping that this feature alone may recommend these Letters to their calm and unprejudiced perusal." Episcopalianism, he further observes, professes to occupy a sort of middle ground between Rome and Geneva. It is important for every Protestant to ascertain how far this profession is true; and if true, whether such ground is tenable. The Letters are written in a spirit of charity that will commend them to the candid, earnest enquirer after truth. For such they have evidently been written, and to such they will be invaluable.

THE MOON HOAX. By Richard Adams Locke. Illustrated by a View of the Moon as seen by Lord Rosse's Telescope. New York: William Gowans.

Who has not heard of the celebrated Moon Hoax? And who would not be glad to possess a copy of that fictitious narrative, which, for apparent truthfulness and attention to minute details rivals the wondrous apparition of Mrs. Vail, chronicled by De Foe. Many of the reading public of to-day know the Moon Hoax only as a tradition, and will be glad to become acquainted with the brilliant scientific fiction that created such intense excitement a quarter of a century ago.

LENT LILIES. A Tale. By the Author of "Joe Baker," &c. Philadelphia: H. McGrath.

A sad story of the fatal effects of intemperance even when exercised on a naturally good disposition. This little book contains, in addition, two other short tales—"The Usher's Horse," and a very pleasing story entitled "Corpus Christi Afternoon," in which we find the well-known incident in the life of Rudolph of Hapsburg reproduced.

THE CATHOLIC YOUTH'S MAGAZINE. Baltimore. Published by John Murphy.

The last number of this excellent little periodical is unusually varied and interesting. It is full of just such matter as our young friends like to read, and we trust that it will have a large number of readers.

HENRY ST. JOHN, GENTLEMAN. A Tale of 1774-5 By John Esten Cooke. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is an interesting story of "the old colonial time."

THE HARP.—The September number gives a *resume* of the diabolical penal laws which will remain for all time a standing proof that Western civilization could go ahead of Oriental barbarism in ingenious cruelty. When this fruitful subject has been thoroughly dealt with the editor promises to take up the next historical period—the Insurrection of Ninety-Eight. That it will be treated with fearlessness and ability, the course pursued by the magazine from its commencement is the best guaranty and we have no doubt the slander of Maxwell and Musgrave will be as triumphantly refuted as were those of Spencer and Story.

No men in Irish history had been more perseveringly misrepresented and calumniated than those of '98, but they will receive their full meed of justice from the learned editor of The Harp. We could not wish them in better hands. We have had occasion frequently before to speak in laudatory terms of the poetry of this magazine; we shall now merely say that this number is fully equal to its predecessors. With the seventh number we received the second, and we return our thanks for the courtesy that prompted a compliance with our implied but unexpressed wish.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The September number contains an article on the English Navy, strenuously advocating the policy of keeping it in a high state of efficiency and returning to the old stand-point of a hundred liners. The writer argues that, in order to maintain her supremacy, England's navy must not only be larger than that of any nation, but larger than the combined fleets of her maritime rivals—France, Russia and America. Two interesting articles commence in this number—"Horse Dealing in Syria," and "Journeyings in Central Africa."

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We have received the October number of this Magazine, which contains the usual amount of illustrated articles, tales and poetry. "The Virginians" still drags its slow length along.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE.—Our Newburgh contemporary concludes his interesting article on the "Historical Aspects of the Papacy" in this present number. We have also "A Letter to an Incredulous Friend," which is, we presume, the first of a series of controversial letters on those articles of our faith which are most obnoxious to Protestants.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—No. 44 of this musical weekly possesses more than ordinary interest. The Great Eastern mania which rages at present has been seized upon by Our Musical Friend to give a popular name to some lively dance music, whose intrinsic merits will be appreciated even without its taking title. A spirited song on the same stirring theme will be found in this number.

THE SHIPS OF THE AIR.

We make the following interesting extracts from an article in the last number of The Knickerbocker, entitled "Ballooning:"

Among the oldest of traditions are stories of attempts at imitating the flight of birds; thus Dædalus, who was the greatest artist of his time, was reputed to have flown across the Egean. The Greek geometer Archytas devised a wooden flying dove, which rose into the air, balanced itself, and flew about, impelled by some subtile ether with which it was filled. In the thirteenth century, Roger Bacon is said to have invented a machine which diminished the weight of a man, and enable him to move and guide himself in the air like a bird. In the fourteenth century, Albert Saxony, an Augustine monk, maintained the practicability of balloon navigation, and recommended that balloons be constructed air-tight, and that no air be admitted into them; 'for by the admission of air they would be made to decend, as a ship sinks downward by the admission of water.' Two centuries later the Portuguese Mendoza, and the German Schott, occupied themselves with similar speculations, and conceived the project of an ærial ship, with sails, oars and rudder. The alchemists Cardan, Fabry, and others, thought that the rarefaction of air by heat would prove an advantage in making a flying machine. In 1670 the Jesuit Lana proposed a balloon made of very thin copper-plate, from which all the air should be extracted, and which would thus become lighter than the atmosphere. Four of these, he calculated, would bear up an immense vehicle for travel and transport.

The discovery of hydrogen gas in the latter half of the last century introduced a new era in the projects and progress of ballooning. The French engineers, the brothers Montgolfier, were, however, baffled in their attempts to confine this subtle gas, and sent up in 1783 at Annonay, in France, the first well-accredited baloon, which contained only heated air, maintained in a state of rarefaction by a constant fire. They soon after transferred the experiment to Paris, where a sheep was carried up and brought down again in safety. The invention became a matter of European interest. Dr. Franklin affirmed that it was the birth of a child whose future could not be predicted; and numerous imitations and improvements were attempted. The defect of the montgolfieres, as the balloons filled with rarefied air were called, was the great magnitude which had to be given them to acquire sufficient power, the heated air being only two or three times lighter than the atmospheric air. M. Charles succeeded in inventing a canvass that would hold hydrogen gas, and within a year sent up a hydrogen balloon which rose with unprecedented velocity till it was lost in the clouds. As yet no one had trusted himself to the mercies of the invention; quadrupeds were the first ærial voyagers, but in the same year the Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre de Rosier rose in a car attached to a montgolfiere, ascended to a height of three thousand feet, crossed over Paris, and in twenty-five minutes landed safely. M. Charles quickly followed in a hydrogen balloon, started from the garden of the Tuileries, rose seven thousand feet, and descended after a few minutes at a distance of nine leagues. The experiment was deemed so hazardous that the king forbade a repetition of it. In 1785 the daring Pilatre de Rosier, the first who had ventured to follow a balloon, into the air, lost his life with a companion in an attempted voyage from Boulogne across the channel. The balloon took fire, and he fell from a heigth of three thousand feet. In 1804 Gay-Lussac ascended at Paris to a height of twenty-three thousand feet—the greatest yet attained.

The most brilliant voyages in Italy were made by Mme. Blanchard, whose husband was also a distinguished æronaut. Her ascensions were witnessed by throngs at Rome, Naples, Turin and the principal cities of France. In 1819 she set out at ten o'clock in the evening on her sixty-seventh ascension from the Tivoli in Paris. Her balloon was beautifully illuminated, and after reaching a considerable height she began to discharge fire-works around her. Soon her balloon was seen to be in flames, and while many of the spectators fainted, amid the murmuring cries of the capital which was watching her exploit, she fell, head downward, upon one of the houses, breaking through its roof. Another Italian æronaut was dashed to pieces in an ascent at Copenhagen in 1851.

The most successful of recent English æronauts has been Mr. Green, who in 1836 crossed with the great Nassau balloon from the Vauxhall Gardens, London, to Weilburg, in the Duchy of Nassau, being eighteen hours in the air. Mr. Cocking was his associate, and a victim in 1836 to the parachute. His parachute was inverted, and he fell through three thousand five hundred feet in the time of one minute and a half, descending the last sixty feet in a single second. In 1852 Mme. Poitevin was prohibited from ascending at the Cremorne Gardens on horses, and as 'Europa on a bull,' on the ground of cruelty to animals.

Though several propositions have recently been made for guiding balloons, none of them have seemed to give any adequate protection against the winds. Possibly the demonstration furnished by the late American ærial voyage from St. Louis to Lake Ontario of the existence of currents at different altitudes which may be made available for different directions will prove the key to right motion in the skies.

Blanchard was the first who made any attempt to give a course to a balloon other than that of the winds, previous æronauts having aimed at nothing more than to go up and to get back to the earth some time and some where. His machine might be described as either a bird-shaped boat or a boat-shaped bird, and it also bore much resemblance to a fish. It had ten large wings, which might also be called either oars, sails, or fins, and his anomalous apparatus, when exhibited in Paris in 1783, attracted general attention, and was visited by the two brothers of the King, who promised to reward him liberally if successful. His preparations were completed within a year, and on the second of March, 1784, he sailed or flew or began to swim upward from the Champs de Mars, displaying a banner inscribed with *Sic itur ad astra;* he crossed the Seine at an immense height, and returned safely. In 1785 he guided his balloon over the British Channel (in French *La Manche*), and was therefore styled by the wits Don Quichote de la Manche.

NAPOLEON'S TALENTS AS A CALCULATOR.—It must be admitted, looking around the city of Paris, and traveling through the provinces of France, that Bonaparte has, in the works of peaceful grandeur, left a stamp of magnificence not unworthy of the soaring, and, at the same time, profound spirit, which accomplished so many wonders in warfare. His conduct towards the Empress Josephine was regular and exemplary. From their accession to grandeur till the fatal divorce, as Napoleon once termed it, they shared the privacy of the same apartment, and for many years partook of the same bed. Josephine is said, indeed, to have given her husband, upon whom she had many claims, some annoyance by her jealousy, to which he patiently submitted, and escaped the reproach thrown on so many heroes and men of genius, that, proof to every thing else, they are not so to the allurements of female seduction. The dignity of his throne was splendidly and magnificently maintained, but the expense was still limited by that love of order which arose out of Bonaparte's powers of arithmetical calculation, habitually and constantly employed, and the trusting to which contributed, it may be, to that external regularity and decorum which he always supported. In speaking of his own peculiar taste, Bonaparte said that his favorite work was a book of logarithms, and his choicest amusement was working out the problems. The individual to whom the Emperor made this singular avowal, mentioned it with surprise to an officer near his person, who assured him that not only did Napoleon amuse himself with arithmetical ciphers and the theory of computation, but that he frequently brought it to bear on his domestic expenses, and diverted himself with comparing the price at which particular articles were charged to him, with the rate which they ought to have cost at the fair market price, but which, for reasons unnecessary to state, was in general greatly exceeded. Las Cases mentions his detecting such an overcharge in the gold fringe which adorned one of his state apartments. A still more curious anecdote respects a watch, which the most eminent artist of Paris had orders to finish with his utmost skill, in a style which might become a gift from the Emperor of France to his brother, the King of Spain. Before the watch was out of the artist's hands Napoleon received news of the battle of Vittoria. "All is now over with Joseph," were almost his first words after receiving the intelligence; "send to countermand the order for the watch." Properly considered, this anecdotes indicates no indifference as to his brother's fate, nor anxiety about saving a petty sum; it was the rigid calculation of a professed accountant, whose habits of accuracy induce him to bring every loss to a distinct balance, however trivial the set-off may be. But although the Emperor's economy descended to minute trifles, we are not to suppose that among such was its natural sphere. On the contrary, in the first year of the Consulate, he discovered and rectified an error in the statement of the revenue, to the amount of no less than two millions of francs to the prejudice of the State. In another instance, with the skill which only a natural taste for calculation, brought to excellence by constant practice, could have attained, he discovered an enormous overcharge of more than sixty thousand francs in the pay-accounts of the garrison of Paris. Two such discoveries, by the head magistrate, must have gone far to secure regularity in the departments in which they were made in future. Attending to this remarkable peculiarity, throws much light on the character of Bonaparte. It was by dint of his rapid and powerful combinations that he succeeded as a general; and the same laws of calculation can be traced through much of his public and private life.

A letter from Beyrouth to The Independence, dated August the 20th, says: "The Governor of Sayda, with 1,500 men, has sallied out to pacify the Lebanon; but up to this day the regular troops had no encounter with the revolted Druses. All Europeans complain of the indifference with which the Druses are treated. They continue hostilities, while the Christians have kept on the defensive, and in general have successfully repulsed their attacks. The Druses make up for this by depredations on isolated property, and by setting fire to all they can. The losses caused by these fires are considerable, and will remain without compensation, unless the consuls oblige Turkey to impose fines for damages, on the incendiaries. The Consuls-general of the great powers have gone in a body to express their remonstrances. But such steps for the last twenty years are perpetually being taken at every crisis; consular notes are accumulated in the Turkish chanceries, and nothing is done to remedy the precarious state of the country."

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DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.—The following series of Lectures is now in course of publication:—

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oct1 tf

THE THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL Will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 446 Broadway, October 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1859. Tickets FIFTY CENTS each—can be had of the members of the several Conferences. ol to 22

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BRADY'S GALLERY HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleeker street.

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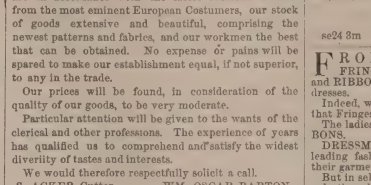

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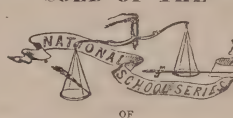

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2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.

3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said order.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said half orphan is admitted.

6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.

9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.

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from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.

Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.

Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.

Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.

Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.

If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:

Mr. KENNEDY—Dear Sir: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of late, and never neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were almost annoyed to be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.

For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh12 1y

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED in Market, with immense Home and European Demand—the reason why is that, by Kennedy's own process, it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey, supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the head, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and used by the young two or three times a week it will never fall or become grey. Then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was, but who, having my prejudice without my reason for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof—and the best proof being occular demonstration—I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Crystal Palace Building daily.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully,

HENRY PERKINS.
Cor. Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was, in fact, BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment),
And No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. s8 3m

SAVAGE & BROTHER, PLUMBERS, No. 669 Sixth avenue New York, and No. 206 Fulton avenue Brooklyn. Water introduced into houses at the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. (jy28 3m) ARTHUR & PATRICK SAVAGE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

W. M. WILSON,
No. 71 LIBERTY STREET,
Importer and dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.
Country and family orders supplied. au27 3m

P. MULVIHILL, IMPORTER, 302 PEARL STREET, New York, offers for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse: Brandies—Cognac, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pellevoisin, A. Seignette and A. Rasteau. Gins—Double Swan, Palm Tree, Crown, Star, Castle, and other favorite brands. Rums—Jamaica and St. Croix. Whiskeys—Wise's, Cork, Irish Malt, and several brands of old Scotch Malt. Wines—Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. jy2 1y

ISINGLASS.

PETER COOPER'S REFINED

Sheet and Shred Isinglass,

A PRIME ARTICLE,

Very extensively used for

CALVES-FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE,
TABLE AND
WINE JELLIES,
And for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER,
sep24 3m No. 17 Burling Slip, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING SCHOOLS—
FREE TO ALL.

Notice is hereby given that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of

whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

MALE SCHOOLS.

First Ward School House, No. 29—97 and 99 Greenwich street.

Fourth Ward School House, No. 1—William street, near Duane.

Fifth Ward School House, No. 44—Corner of North Moore and Varick streets.

Sixth Ward School House, No. 23—City Hall place, near Pearl street.

Seventeenth Ward School House, No. 31—Monroe street, near Montgomery.

Eighth Ward School House, No. 38—Clarke street, near Broome.

Ninth Ward School House, No. 3—Corner of Hudson and Grove streets.

Tenth Ward School House No. 42—Allen street, near Hester

Eleventh Ward School House, No. 36—Ninth street, near Avenue C.

Twelfth Ward School House, No. 37—Eighty-seventh street, near Third avenue.

Twelfth Ward School House, No. 39—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Harlem.

Twelfth Ward School House, No. 43—Manhattanville.

Thirteenth Ward School House, No. 34—Broome street, between Sheriff and Willett.

Fourteenth Ward School House, No. 30—Baxter street, near Grand.

Fifteenth Ward School House, No. 35—Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

Sixteenth Ward School House, No. 11—Seventeenth street, near Eighth avenue.

Seventeenth Ward School House, No. 13—Houston street, near Essex.

Eighteenth Ward School House, No. 40—Twentieth street, near Second avenue.

Nineteenth Ward School House, No. 18—Fifty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

Twentieth Ward School House, No. 33—Thirty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue.

Twenty-first Ward School House, No. 49—Thirty-seventh street, near Second avenue.

Twenty-second Ward School House, No. 28—Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue.

Twenty-second Ward School House, No. 51—Forty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

First Ward School House, No. 29—97 and 99 Greenwich street.

Fourth Ward School House, No. 1—William street, near Duane.

Sixth Ward School House, No. 24—Elm street, near Leonard.

Seventh Ward School House, No. 31—Monroe street, near Montgomery.

Eighth Ward School House, No. 38—Clark street, near Broome.

Tenth Ward School House, No. 42—Allen street, near Hester.

Eleventh Ward School House, No. 15—Fifth street, near Avenue C.

Twelfth Ward School House, No. 37—Eighty-seventh street, Yorkville.

Twelfth Ward School House, No. 43—Manhattanville.

Twelfth Ward School House, No. 39—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem.

Thirteenth Ward School House, No. 34—Broome st., near Sheriff.

Fourteenth Ward School House, No. 5—Mott street, near Spring.

Fifteenth Ward School House, No. 35—Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

Sixteenth Ward School House, No. 11—Seventeenth street, near Eighth avenue.

Seventeenth Ward School House, No. 19—First avenue and Ninth street.

Eighteenth Ward School House, No. 50—Twentieth street, near Second avenue.

Nineteenth Ward School House, No. 18—Fifty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

Twentieth Ward School House, No. 33—Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

Twenty-first Ward School House, No. 14—Twenty-seventh street, near Second avenue.

Twenty-second Ward School House, No. 28—Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue.

A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School House in Laurens street, between Grand and Broome streets, at the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

An additional term of Nine Weeks will commence on the 2d day of January, 1860.

CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE,
GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
JAMES MARRINER,
JARED A. TIMPSON,
} Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1859. oct1 2t

OFFICIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—

A secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker.
A Comptroller, in the place of Sandford E. Church.
An Attorney General, in the place of Lyman Trumbull.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond.
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell P. Hicks—

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief.

One Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly.

One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson—

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271 of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

An Act to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

Sec. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the said loan on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereby imposed for the payment of the loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year appropriation the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment and equalization of taxable property, and give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of the State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the Treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the loan and redeem the principal of the debt contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall provide the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 4. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repeated whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State, at the general election, and the vote to be given for its adoption shall be indorsed, "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," and "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, to which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of the State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to the act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if the majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative.

Yours, respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the city and county of New York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New York, August 31, 1859. (sep10 2t) JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Ornamental IRON RAILING,
Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of Iron Work in General.
All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York.
jy16 1y

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO amend the Constitution relative to the Judiciary of the State.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

From and after the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, to be chosen by the electors of this State. The four Judges who may then be in office, by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, an election shall be held, at which two Judges of said court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty. The term of one of them shall expire in six years from the thirty-first day of December following, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall, by law, appoint a different day, one Judge of said court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the thirty-first day of December, next after such election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum. In case of the absence or inability to serve, of any Judge or Judges, the Governor may appoint one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being.

Section seven of article six of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:

The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall receive, at stated times, for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished at less intervals than once in six years; the provision made for such compensation, by act of the Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall apply to Judges and Justices then in office, as well as those thereafter elected or appointed, and the same shall be deemed to have taken effect accordingly from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Section fourteen of article six of the Constitution is amended as follows:

The County Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE, February 10, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Senate.
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 19, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Assembly.
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS amending the Constitution, so as to abolish the property qualification.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That section one, of article two, of the Constitution of this state be amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and, for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that, in conformity to section one, of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 23, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE, April 8, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be correct and complete therefrom, and the whole of such original resolutions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at our city of Albany, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

GIDEON J. TUCKER,
Secretary of State.

jy9 3m

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES are now being published by HARPER & MASON, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.

This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.

THIRTY-TWO NUMBERS

Will complete the work. Each part will contain a beautiful title page, with an appropriate design, a characteristic steel engraving, and twelve pages of music printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodies.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the above work, and as liberal arrangements will be made with the right sort of men, none but those who can give satisfactory references need apply.

au13 3m

POWER & DRADDY'S
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
192, 194, and 196 East Twenty-third street,
NEW YORK.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts.

Persons who may have occasion to employ the Sculptor's services are respectfully invited to view the Monuments executed by us, and erected in the Calvary and Holy Cross Cemeteries. au20 3m

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway, corner of Astor Place,
26f 1y PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

HONOR AND HUMANITY.—In the year 1746, when England was at war with Spain, the Elizabeth of London, Captain William Edwards, coming through the Gulf from Jamaica, richly laden, met with a most violent storm, in which the ship sprang a leak that obliged him—to save the lives of his crew—to run into the Havanna, a Spanish port.

The Captain went on shore, and directly waited on the Governor, told the occasion of his putting in, and that he surrendered the ship as a prize, and himself and his men as prisoners of war, only requesting good quarter.

"No, sir," replied the Spanish Governor "if we had taken you in fair war at sea, or approaching our coast with hostile intentions, your ship would then have been a prize and your people prisoners; but when, distressed by a tempest, you come into our ports for the safety of your lives, we, the enemies, being men, are bound, as such, by the laws of humanity, to afford relief to distressed men who ask it of us. We cannot, even against our enemies, take advantage of an act of God. You have leave, therefore, to unload your ship if that be necessary to stop the leak; you may refit her here, and traffic so far as shall be necessary to pay the charges; you may then depart, and I will give you a pass, to be in force till you are beyond Bermuda; if after that you are taken you will then be a lawful prize; but now you are only a stranger, and have a stranger's right to safety and protection." The ship accordingly departed, and arrived safe in London.

HOW TO SLEEP IN SNOW.—The manner in which Captain Ross' crew preserved themselves after the shipwreck of their vessel, was by digging a trench in the snow when the night came on; this trench was covered with canvas, and then with snow; the trench was made large enough to contain seven people; and there were three trenches, with one officer and six men in each. At evening the shipwrecked mariners got into bags made of double blanketing, which they tied round their necks, and thus prevented their feet escaping into the snow while asleep; they then crept into the trenches, and lay close together. The cold felt was generally 64 degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit, but in January, 1831, the mercury was 92 1-2 degrees below the freezing point.

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

The past week has shown an increase in the retail market business over the previous week, and the supplies of most every kind of food have been quite reasonable. In the fresh Meat trade we find nothing particular to note, and the prices remain the same as at previous quotations. In the Poultry and Game trade we note several new varieties, besides a pretty good supply of the old qualities, but with no corresponding change in prices. This evidently shows that the demand is quite equal to the supply. In the Butter and Cheese trade we notice liberal supplies, but no changes in retail prices. In the Fish trade there have been some slight changes by the addition of several new kinds and the advance in prices of others. Salmon Trout, from Lake Ontario, of a very superior quality, is selling at 15c. ℔ lb. The constant wet weather we had during the week before last prevented farmers from digging Potatoes, consequently we have to note an advance in prices, which will probably be of short duration. The Potato crop, both in our own and Western States, is said to be very good; the Nova Scotia crop is also reported very large and free from disease. The receipts of Apples were quite small during the past week. Next week larger quantities are expected to arrive in canal boats. Choice Pears are quite scarce and the prices asked are almost fabulous. Quinces have commenced to come to market, but not in any great quantities. Grapes are abundant. Chestnuts have just made their appearance; the crop is said to be large; they sell at $6 ℔ bushel. New Honey has commenced to arrive and sells at from 8 to 25c. ℔ lb, according to quality.

We make the following quotations of the retail prices at Washington Market, viz:—

BEEF—Sirloin Steaks, 18c.; Porterhouse Steak, 18c.: Rump Steaks, 14c.; roasting pieces, 12@15c.; Chuck roast, 10@12c; corned pieces, 10 @12c.

MUTTON—Chops, 14c. ℔ lb; hind quarters, 12@14c.; fore quarters 8@9c; Lamb, 12@14c.

VEAL—Cutlets, 16@18c.; fore quarters, 9c.; hind quarters, 12c.

BUTTER, EGGS, &c.—Orange County Butter, 28c. ℔ lb; Western, 16c@26c.; State, 20c@24c.; Cheese, 11c; Eggs, fifteen for 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Wild Pigeons, $1 ℔ dozen; Fowls, 11@15c. ℔ lb; broilers, 50c. ℔ pair; roasting Chickens, 75c. ℔ pair, Squabs, $2@$4 25 ℔ dozen Snipe, 50c@$2 ℔ dozen; Turkeys, 18c. ℔ lb; tame Ducks, 95c.@$1 50 ℔ pair; Woodcock, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; Geese, $1@$1 75 each; Rabbits, 50c. ℔ pair; Partridges, $1 per pair; Spring Chickens, 14@16c ℔ lb; Wood Duck, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; Prairie Chickens, 75c.@ $1 ℔ pair.

FISH.—Codfish, 6c. ℔ lb; Flounders, 6c.; Eels, 12c.; Porgies, 6c.; Blackfish, 8@10c. ℔ lb; Sea Bass, 12c.; Striped Bass, 12@15c.; Weakfish, 10c.; Sheepshead, 30@ 37c.; Halibut, 10c.; Kennebec Salmon, 50c.; Haddock, 6c.; brook Trout, 50c.; Bluefish, 10c.; Kingfish, 10c.; Spanish Mackerel, 50c. ℔ lb; Oysters, $2 ℔ 100; Clams, 75c.@$1 ℔ 100; Lobsters, 6c. ℔ lb; Soft-shell Crabs, 37@75c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Western Apples, $2 ℔ bbl.; common do., $1 25; Orange Pippins, $1 50@$2; Red Streaks, $1 37@$1 50; 20-oz. Pippins, $2 25; Fall Pippins, $1 75@$2 ℔ bbl; Cooking Apples, half peck, 18c.; Peaches, $2 50 @$3 ℔ basket; preserving Peaches, $1 75@$2 25 ℔ basket; Bartlett Pears, 37@75c. per quart; Isabella Grapes, 18@25c. ℔ lb; Sweet Water do., $1 ℔ lb; Plums, 37@ 50c. ℔ peck; Watermelons, 37@62c. each; Cranberries, 12@25c. ℔ quart; Blackberries, $1 per peck; Quinces, $1 50@$2 50 per 100; Crab Apples, 62c. half peck; cooking Pears, 18@25c. half peck.

VEGETABLES—Peachblow Potatoes, $2 per bbl.; Mercers, $1 87 ℔ bbl; Buckeyes, $1 50; Dyckmans, $1 50; Sweet Potatoes $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl.; Tomatoes, 37@50c. ℔ basket; Cabbage, 6@8c. ℔ head; Cauliflower, 12@50c. ℔ head; Squash, 18@30c. each; Lettuce, 2@3c. ℔ head; Egg plant 6@10c. each; Lima Beans, 12c. ℔ qt.; Parsnips, 6c. ℔ bunch; Carrots, 6c. ℔ bunch; Spinach, 63 @75c. ℔ basket; String Beans, 12@25c. ℔ peck; Onions, 18@25c ℔ half peck; Table Celery, 12c. ℔ bunch; Leeks, 6@8c. ℔ bunch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Now open at Palace Garden, 14th st. and 6th av., from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cts.
o8 2t

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer VANDERBILT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
o8 1t ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEWSPAPERS.

WILL BE READY,
WILL BE READY,
WILL BE READY,
WILL BE READY,
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IN THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,
IN THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,
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IN THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,

ON THURSDAY, October 6,
ON THURSDAY, October 6,
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ON THURSDAY, October 6,

OR THE MARIAN GREY,
OR THE MARIAN GREY,
OR THE MARIAN GREY,
OR THE MARIAN GREY,
OR THE MARIAN GREY,

BY THE HEIRESS OF RED STONE HALL.
BY THE HEIRESS OF RED STONE HALL.
BY THE HEIRESS OF RED STONE HALL.
BY THE HEIRESS OF RED STONE HALL.
BY THE HEIRESS OF RED STONE HALL.

BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,

Author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," "Dora Deane," "Maggie Miller," "Cousin Maude," "English Orphans,"

&c., &c., &c.

PRICE FOUR CENTS PER COPY,
And for sale by every News Agent throughout the United States and Canadas.
o8 1t PRICE FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.—

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park except upon the "Ride" or equestrian road at a rate exceeding five miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride" or equestrian Road at a rate exceeding six miles per hour.

No vehicle shall be permitted on the "Ride" or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse, or animal of burden go upon any part of the Central Park except upon the "Drive" and other carriage and transverse roads, and upon such places as are appropriated for carriages at rest.

No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the Drive or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way or to the inconvenience of travel, nor shall any person upon the Central Park solicit or invite passengers.

No hackney coach, carriage or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any part of the Central Park for the purpose of taking in any other passengers or persons than those carried to the Park by said coach, carriage or vehicle.

No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park except previously licensed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, nor shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

No omnibus, cart, dray, wagon, truck or other vehicle carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil or other article, or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchandise, manure or other articles, shall be allowed to enter over on the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.

No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language shall be allowed on the Central Park whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor to do any obscene or indecent act whatever on the Central Park.

In case of an emergency, or where life or property are endangered, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent or any of his assistants, shall remove from the portion of the Park specified by the Superintendent or his assistants, and remain off the same till permission is given to return.

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened, and held on the 23d day of September, 1859, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SECTION 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. AND'W H. GREEN,
President of the Board of Commissrs of Central Park.
Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1859. o8 3t

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S

GRAND OPENING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS

Will take place on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The greatest display ever made on this Continent.

NO. 390 CANAL STREET,
AND NO. 470 BROADWAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES,
IN SILKS AND SILK ROBES.

LATEST NOVELTIES,
IN PARIS DRESS GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES,
IN SHAWS, CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND LACE,

Now open at the NEW RETAIL STORE,
335 Broadway.

And offered for sale at 25 per cent.

Below the cost of importation.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
se24 8m

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

It is true that a want of knowledge may make one go against his own interests, which all will do that do not purchase their Furs at the Great Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot that has been located at

No. 9 BOWERY.

The experiment of starting a head-quarters where the hunters could send their choicest captures, thus affording Furs retaining the peculiar lustre found only in fresh Furs caught at proper seasons, was commenced two years since. So great an increase, through the recommendations of those who had bought, compelled the Manager to add the magnificent Sales Rooms now opening. The Agents have just returned with a splendid assortment of the choicest lot of Furs ever seen in New York. So hasten to the Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot. DRAKE, Manager,
oct1 8m No. 9 Bowery.

BONNET TRADE.

FALL AND WINTER

BONNETS.

WM. BROWN & CO.

Have now opened their beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses'

Bonnets,

which, for richness of materials and elegance of style, cannot be surpassed.

NO. 603 BROADWAY,
Near St. Thomas' Church.
WM. BROWN, [o8 8m] A. M. STEWART.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS FOR ORPHAN Asylums, Colleges and Religious Institutions. Reference given to the Catholic Orphan Asylums of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c, which are furnished with my Bedsteads, Hatstands, Store Stools and Iron Furniture generally made for the trade.
o8 JAMES SCOTT, 167 Centre st., cor. Canal.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A LADY OF GOOD EDUcation, who writes a beautiful hand, wishes to get some COPYING to do as A MANUENSIS or otherwise. A line addressed to M. J. K., No. 113 Nassau st., New York, will be punctually attended to. o8

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
Real Estate Agent and
Money Negotiator.
Fire and Life Insurance effected in the best Companies.
Rents and other Debts Collected.
No 778 Sixth Avenue, between 45th and 46th streets, New York.
Office hours—8 to 18 A. M. and 5 to 8 P.M. au20 6m

DENMAN & SON, DEALERS IN COAL and Wood, Yard No. 13 Union street, near Hamilton avenue Ferry, South Brooklyn. Constantly on hand a full supply of Domestic and Foreign Coal, Virginia Pine and Oak Wood. In all cases money refunded, if quality of Wood and Coal does not prove as sold. Coal and Wood delivered in New York at the lowest market prices. au27 3m

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

It has been used in thousands of cases where the Hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the Hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. au27 1y

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. jy28 8m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. sep3 6m

CLOTHING.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,

57 WALKER STREET,

HAVE THE GOOD FORTUNE

TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED, AND HAVE NOW IN STORE, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS,

BEING MADE TO ORDER FOR THEIR

SPRING AND SUMMER SALES

EX-STEAMERS

Jura, Africa, and Kangaroo,

ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF

GENTLEMEN OF TASTE,

WHO APPRECIATE STYLE AND QUALITY IN CLOTHING

IMPORTING TAILORS,

my14 57 Walker Street.

SHIPPING.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 68 South street, New York.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.

Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangments with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.

Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.

The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,)	Capt. E. W. Peabody.

Neptune (new,) Capt. J. W. Porter.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 14 lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 8½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.

We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.

Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 68 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahen.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f1y

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the first class steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Cumming, Commander which sails on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to the principal cities on main railway routes of Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $60; Second, $35. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
jy30 8m ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D Lines, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has the water-tight compartments, and although the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $100.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. W. Wright, Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON, will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 15. jy30 8m

FOR HAVANA.
THE
Steamship Quaker City,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
(AUTHORIZED TO CARRY THE U. S. MAIL.)

To sail every twenty days from each port; will be thoroughly refitted and commence her Fall trips on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5th, at two P.M., from Pier 45 North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
sep10 1m LAWRENCE, BURGOUS & CO., 33 South st.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, sailing every five days.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., 38 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO, Liverpool.
jy30 6m

PRACTISE WITH SCIENCE.—WILLIAM BRETHERTON, No. 139 Franklin street, between Hudson and Varick streets, New York, twenty years practical Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the Royal Institution of England. jy2 8m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EARLY, late of the City of New York, soap-stone manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 147 Elm street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of November next.—Dated New York the second day of May, 1859.
my7 6m CATHARINE EARLY, Administratrix.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating to the constitution in the northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within three of Chicago. The students are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors, mostly European. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Rudimental Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. Full of life as it is, it has yet a life of its own—an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University, of St Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.

TERMS, $125 PER ANNUM.

REV. E. SORIN, President.

NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. my14 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is.....$150 00

The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 135 00

French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each..... 20 00

Music..... 40 00

August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President. 1y29 1v

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are $200 per annum. viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them, living, eating, united in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and of honorable dismissal.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

my14 3m JOHN McCAFFREY. D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.

The classes will open and the institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in september.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Bookkeeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Heimpracht, Rector of the Academy on the premises of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 153 Third street, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 592 Fourth street.

jy16 3m

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.

This Seminary, located about 80 miles below St. Louis and 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin and Greek languages, grammar, geography, History, use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic and Metaphysics, Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such afterwards be found to be their calling. The discipline is strict, though mild and paternal. No boy of light or unruly manners will be retained in the establishment. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Age of admittance 14 years.

Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, $125 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of $25 per scholastic year.

A select number of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who evince good, pious, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, particular attention being paid to the wants of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for these, $150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases are received and retained as the Ecclesiastical students; particular attention being paid to the wants of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for these, $150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases are received and retained as the Ecclesiastical students, particular attention being paid to the wants of their children or wards to be supplied with clothing, books, &c., must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Each student should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, standing and conduct of their children and wards. No student received for less than half a year, and no deduction made for removal within that time, unless in case of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, who have their novitiate and scholasticate. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Rozier's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. C. M., oct1 3m Superior.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

This Institution is exclusively Catholic; therefore students will be carefully instructed in the doctrines and trained in the practice of their religion. It is equidistant from New York and Philadelphia, accessible from the former by the New York and Erie Railroad; from the latter by the Belvidere, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The location of the College is upon high ground, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—a beautiful and picturesque scenery; and the immediate vicinity is interspersed with lakes which afford delightful and healthy exercise by skating in winter and fishing in summer. The healthfulness of the locality is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any portion of the United States. This, added to the seclusion of the place—removed, as it is, from those haunts which entice unwary youth to sin and ruin—the strict vigilance with which the moral and general deportment of students are guarded, the attention paid to their comfort and personal habits, the firm yet mild and paternal means by which the observance of established rules is enforced, and the moderate terms for which education is imparted, should strongly recommend St. Joseph's to parents who wish to give their children a solid Christian education.

A sufficient number of competent teachers is engaged, under whose strict surveillance students are at all times—in the College hall as well as in the class and study rooms.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Wednesday of September and ends on the 8th of July. The terms for board and tuition, including the Commercial, Classic and modern courses, also, washing and mending linens and stockings, bed and bedding, are $116 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Books, stationery, postage, clothes, and, in case of sickness, doctor's fees, vocal and instrumental music, also the modern languages, are extra charges.

No deduction will be made for any pupil who withdraws before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

All letters and communications should be addressed to REV. H. MONAHAN,

St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

V. REV. J. V. O'REILLY, V. G., President.

H. MONAHAN, Vice-President. au27 3m

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

This Institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, is situated within a short distance of St. Joseph's College above named, and together with its equal salubrity and superior beauty of location, it possesses all the advantages which recommend such institutions to the patronage of the Catholic public.

The strictest attention is paid to mould the manners and principles of young ladies upon a polite Christian basis, and to inculcate habits of order, neatness and industry.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Monday of September and ends on the first Wednesday of July. The terms for board and tuition are $100 per annum, payable invariably half yearly in advance.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French and Latin Languages, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, the use of Maps and Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Chemistry and Botany, Sacred and Profane History, Religious Instruction, Sewing, Marking, Shell and Chenille Work, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, &c., &c.

French, Latin and Music will form extra charges: also stationery, books, postage and doctor's fees. No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

In connection with the Academy is a department wherein children and adults are prepared for the reception of the Sacraments on the most moderate terms.

For further information, apply to Mother M. MAGDALEN, St. Joseph's Academy, Susquehanna Co., Pa. au27 3m

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The Academic Year at this Institution commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the Scholastic Year, for Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing and Mending of Linens, &c..... $200 00

($100 00 invariably in advance.)

Medical aid and Medicines..... 5 00

For Half Boarders..... 125 00

For Day Scholars..... 50 00

Use of Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments..... 5 00

Graduation Fees..... 5 00

For those students who may spend the Vacation at the College, an extra charge will be made of..... 20 00

All accounts must be paid half yearly in advance.

Students are not taken at any period during the Session

Should a student leave before the expiration of a quarter, no deduction will be made, except in cases of sickness or dismission.

au27 3m JOHN EARLY, S. J., President.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT, Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new Academy lately erected at Font Hill, on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed

TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.

The charge for board, and tuition in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $160; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.

For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.

N. B.—Visitors leave the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike. je25 6m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS, for Young Ladies, under the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, 201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 5th, 1859. Terms per quarter (payable in advance), from $4 to $8—the latter including twelve weeks. Music, French, and Drawing form extra charges. au20 3m

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, No. 201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

In this institution young girls at the age of fourteen are taught the various trades carried on in the house.

The terms are, one hundred dollars (payable in advance) for the term of three years.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Institute. au20 3m

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—Terms for board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Cauvin of Hoboken. jy23 1y

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, LATROBE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.

This Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, is beautifully situated on a gently rising eminence, commanding a view of the Central Railroad, which passes through its extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country for miles. The healthiness of the situation is proverbial, serious sickness being scarcely known in the Institution. This College, as being attached to the noviciate of the Order for America, affords facilities to the student not equalled by any other in this country. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French form no extra charge. Vocal Music, taught by, perhaps, some of the best teachers in the country, is carried to the highest perfection, the class having at all times an opportunity of assisting at the solemn services of the Church, here carried out in all their majesty and grandeur. Even this forms no extra charge. The number of Professors and Assistants connected with the College is nearly forty.

The Collegians have separate apartments. The strictest discipline is invariably enforced on the students—no matter of what persuasion—all being required to conform to the general rules of the College.

The terms, which are exceedingly moderate, are:

Board and Tuition, including Bedding, per scholastic year..... $90

Washing..... 7

Stationery..... 5

Medical attendance and medicines..... 5

Instrumental Music, including use of Piano and Organ..... 10

Drawing and Painting, each..... 10

Use of Library..... 1

Terms—one half yearly in advance.

The English Department embraces a full course, and is conducted by American and English Teachers.

The Scholastic Year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July.

REV. OTHMAR WIRTZ, O. S. B., au27 tf Director.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 39 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.

This Literary Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the society of Jesus. The different branches of the College Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.

This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education.

The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages, Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French lanuages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

Besides the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.

No boy will be admitted into this College for admission, to be examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements have prepared him.

Punctual attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, private study at home should be insisted on.

There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promot on at the close of the academic year.

In this College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the arrival of the students in the morning at nine o'clock, until their departure after class hours in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Prefects and Professors.

The academic year opens on the first Monday in September, and ends about the middle of July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.

For students over nine years of age.... $12 50

For students under that age..... 7 50

Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.

jy23 8m MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.

This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.

The number of pupils present at the close of the past academic year exceeded two hundred—more than double the attendance of any preceding year.

There are three Departments, of two Classes each, under the charge of twelve Professors—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.

In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.

Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.

The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.

Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.

The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural History, Plane and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Conics, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, other Apparatus, Charts, &c.

Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.

The French and Latin Classes are open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages. Books, however, are not furnished.

Those who wish to pursue a course of Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shades, Coloring, &c., can do so, without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.

Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of learning on another Instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Violin, with use of instrument, and same privilege, $3 per Quarter.

Payments Quarterly in advance.

jy30 1y BROTHER AMBROSE. Director.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $8. The extra charges are for the summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and endsabout the 15th of July.

sep3 3m E. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

This Institution, situated in Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has been lately chartered, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy to be found in Pennsylvania, this portion of the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July following; it is divided into two sessions.

Students do not return home between the sessions.

The course of studies embraces Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Engineering, Surveying, Mensuration, Lanscape and Perspective Drawing, Architecture, Mental Philosophy, Book-keeping, Instrumental Music, Latin and English Composition, together with the Greek and Modern Languages (if required).

Unremitting attention will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students, while the discipline will be sufficiently strict, yet mild and parental.

External compliance with the rules is required from all.

TERMS.

The annual pension for Board and Tuition (payable half yearly in advance)..... $100

Washing and use of Bedding per annum..... 10

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will pay an extra charge of..... 15

The Classics and Modern Languages form an extra charge of..... 10

Surveying and use of Instruments..... 10

Postage of letters, books and stationery, if not furnished by parents or guardians, will form an extra charge, as will also medical attendance.

Each pupil must come provided with a sufficient supply of Summer and Winter clothing—six shirts, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of drawers, six towels and three pairs of boots or shoes.

A half yearly account of the health, conduct and literary progress of each pupil will be transmitted to his parents or guardians.

No deduction for accidental absence unless occasioned by sickness.

All letters addressed (post paid) to the "Superior of the Franciscan Monastery, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa," will receive due attention.

For further particulars apply to the Superior of the College. Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. DR. O'Connor, Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto, or to any of the Rev. Clergy in the neighborhood of the Institution. si7 3m

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum..... $225 00

Physicians Fees, per annum..... 8 00

Music and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00

German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann.. 25 00

$40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.

sep3 3m B. J. McQUAID, President.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, Manhattanville, New York, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

PROSPECTUS.

ITS LOCATION.

The Academy occupies an elevated site on the east bank of the Hudson river, about eight miles from New York—a position not less remarkable for its salubrity than for the delightful and varied scenery by which it is surrounded. The noble river in its vicinity presents one of those beautiful and enchanting scenes so peculiar to this part of the country, the eye being almost constantly greeted by the pleasing sight of sails and steamers, as they glide up and down its bosom.

THE BUILDINGS.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in the improvements which have been made of late, in and about the institution, all of which are admirably adapted to the comfort and convenience of its pupils.

THE SYSTEM.

The plan upon which the institution is conducted has, through the past, enjoyed a full share of its inmates. The discipline is mild, though firm. Instruction is imparted in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a paternal vigilance is at all times exercised. A weekly record of behavior is kept for the inspection of parents and guardians, and quarterly reports are forwarded to them, giving full particulars of the conduct and application of their sons and wards, and of their progress and proficiency in the various branches of study.

N. B.—The pupils are habituated to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum..... $150

Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses chargeable to the parents.

Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

TUITION.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.

The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, Spanish and German Languages.

No extra charge for French or Drawing.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to au6 3m BROTHER STYLIEN. Director.

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The scholastic year is from the first of September to the first of July.

TERMS.

Tuition, Board, Washing, and Mending, per annum, to be paid half yearly in advance, $190.

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